EVENING EDITION

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GERMAN FORCES SMASH DOWN DOGGED STALINGRAD DEFENSE IN BATTLE FOR MAIN CITADEL

Deiskoye Located at Elbow of Terek River Captured

ATTACK ASTRAKHAN

Nazis on Eastern Bank of Volga Seize Important Point in Area

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—With Stalingrad now reduced to ruins, the battle for the citadel is now nearing a grim climax with a fierce death struggle going on between the German forces and the Red Army.

Practically all the houses and streets have been turned into shambles. The Germans are firing from all the windows of large buildings taken by them, using the shattered walls as shields, allowing no time for the Soviets to regain their positions.

On the other hand, the Soviet troops are displaying super-human resistance with the avowed resolve not to permit the Germans to advance an inch, thereby making it very difficult for the attackers to make any progress.

Bloody hand-to-hand fighting is raging in the plazas and thoroughfares within the city, with the repulsed Soviet forces stubbornly attempting counter-attack after counter-attack.

Deiskoye Taken

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—The city of Deiskoye, located at the elbow of the Terek River, was captured today by German troops, the German Supreme Command announced.

In the battle for Stalingrad, Soviet troops attempting to relieve the pressure on the defenders of the city, attacked German positions north of the city but these attacks were repelled and heavy casualties were inflicted on the Red troops, including the loss of 21 tanks.

German troops, engaged in fierce street fighting within Stalingrad, were supported yesterday by the Luftwaffe, which bombed and strafed the enemy positions, destroying enemy artillery emplacements and motor vehicles.

Height in Mozdok Taken

Domei

MOSCOW, September 22.—German forces operating in the Southern Caucasus occupied a height in the Mozdok area, and thus succeeded in gaining a base for advancing toward the Grozny oil fields, it is officially announced by the Soviet Information Bureau today at noon.

Spreading Into Astrakhan

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 22.—The Germans positioned on the eastern bank of the Volga have spread into the Astrakhan area at the mouth of the river, where an important Soviet position fell into German hands on Monday, a D.N.B. report disclosed today.

Consolidating Positions

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, September 22.—The Germans in the Stalingrad sector are consolidating their positions in the northern part of the doomed city, while fierce activity is going on along the eastern banks of the Volga River where the Reich attackers are intending to construct a strong fortress at a bridge-head, an O.F.I. report received here today reveals.

The Soviet troops, the report explains, are putting up a strong resistance from the north and south against the Germans positioned in northern Stalingrad. These Soviet troops are mainly aiming at effecting liaison between the Soviet defenders in the north and those in the south of the same sector.

Despite the desperate efforts put up by the defenders, Stalingrad will soon prove a Dunkirk for the Soviets, the report declares.

The German operation on the eastern banks of the Volga, the report surmises, is for the complete disrupture of the Soviets' traffic line through which reinforcements and materials have been brought into Stalingrad.

Women, Children Evacuate

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—Since September 21, women and

(Continued on Page 2)

Political Rebellion Flares Up in Mexico; 13 Reported Killed

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—A rebellion originating from a political strife broke out on September 15 in Vera Cruz Province in Mexico and the Mexican Government detailed army units to suppress the disturbances, according to a D.N.B. Madrid dispatch quoting a report from Mexico. According to an eye-witness who returned to Mexico City on September 20, the disturbances were on a greater scale than had been expected. In the course of the first uprising, it is reported that Salvador Gonzales, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Senator Diaz Munoz and 11 influential members of the National Agrarian Federation were killed.

BRITISH CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY SHAKEN

Have No Statesmen to Replace Winston Churchill in Dire Hour of Need

By SAIJI HASEGAWA
Former Domei Correspondent in London

SHONAN CITY, September 20.—Although it is easy for one to make a rambling statement about Britain's collapse, it is no simple matter to map out how that country may be overthrown. But one thing is clear, namely, that it requires the unremitting determination of the whole Japanese Nation to strive hard in the prosecution of war on the one hand, and in reconstruction on the other, no matter how long it takes to attain the objective.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the position of Britain has considerably worsened and it is probably not going too far to say that the confidence of the people in final victory has been lowered to a considerable degree. Notwithstanding the series of reverses suffered in the present war since the Norwegian campaign, the British people were, prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, confident of final victory.

Confidence Starts Waning

"Great Britain loses battles, but wins wars," and "Despite repeated defeats, Great Britain will give the finishing blow," were the conventional slogans of the British public. But after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Daily Herald and Daily Mail began to point out in their editorials the danger of falling into self-complacency. When the British Government exaggeratedly announced the bombing of Cologne and other German cities by British air forces, these papers bluntly asked, "Can the war be won by these bombings alone?" There is no denying the fact that British confidence in its power, which had been fostered ever since the British victory over the Spanish Armada, has finally begun to wane.

Contact with the British people has given me the impression that they lack order in the present war. While this may be partly attributed to difference in national psychology, the lack of a distinct war aim seems to be the weakness of Britain. For example, when the Labor Party was out of power, it used to press Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for a clarification of the British war aim. Even under Winston Churchill the British Government is unable to think of a slogan to replace the current naive one which says, "the aim of the war is to win." The very fact that the British Government is trying to manufacture a war aim, is proof of its incompetency. What a contrast to Japan's open and bold declaration of the aim of the War of Greater East Asia? In view of this lack of a distinct war aim, there is no knowing when the British people might realize the absurdity of supporting Churchill, in the event of the annihilation of Soviet armies and the acute shortage of foodstuffs and other necessities due to heavy shipping losses.

So far Churchill has managed to weather the storm whenever a problem of serious proportions has ari-

(Continued on Page 2)

Oshima Inspects Front

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, is shown above with high officers of the German Military Staff at a certain battle zone in Europe. (Passed by the War Ministry)

MANILA HOLDS MASS FOR UKON TAKAYAMA

Late Catholic Exiled to Philippines 327 Years Ago—Many Notables Attend

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

MANILA, September 20.—A mass in memory of Ukon Takayama who was exiled to the Philippines 327 years ago by the Shogunate owing to his firm belief in Catholicism and who died there was held at 8:30 a.m. today at the Vincent de Paulo Church here, with many Japanese and Filipino representatives, including Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Executive Commission, and Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, supreme adviser to the local military administration, in attendance.

Ukon Takayama went to the Philippines in 1615, and was the first Japanese Catholic to visit there. He was welcomed and respected by the resident Japanese as well as by the local residents, including the then Governor-General of the Philippines, but unfortunately he died only 40 days after his arrival.

To commemorate the virtue of Ukon Takayama a mass was held at 8:30 a.m. today at the Vincent de Paulo Cathedral here officiated by Reverend Taguchi.

On both sides of the altar, Rising Sun flags were spread and the portrait of the late Catholic, beautifully adorned with ribbons, was set below the icon. The sublime sound of the organ, mingled with the chorus of the chanting of the missal in Latin, resounded in the spacious interior of the cathedral. Reverend Taguchi introduced the attendants to the life of the late Takayama who was a devoted Catholic throughout his life.

In the course of a tea party held after the mass, Marquis Tokugawa made a speech in which he lauded the late Catholic for his pious devotion and stressed that everybody should strive with firm determination and confidence such as held by the late Takayama for the construction of the New Philippines.

Jorge Vargas then extolled the late Catholic for his firm belief and declared that the development of the Philippines can be realized only by strong spiritual power of the people free from selfish desires.

Bengal Premier to Confer

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—In an apparent attempt to break the prevailing political deadlock in India, Abdul Kasem Fazal Haq, Premier of Bengal Province, is scheduled to meet leaders of various political parties in New Delhi early in October, according to a Reuters dispatch received here today from Calcutta.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RANGOON CHANGED

To Be Inaugurated September 26—New Mayor, Secretary-General Named

Domei

RANGOON, September 22.—With the completion of necessary arrangements, a new municipal government is slated to be inaugurated here on September 26, it was learned today.

U Set, former Professor of Law at the University of Rangoon, will become the city's new Mayor, assisted by U Ksur Maung Yin as Secretary-General.

The formal appointments of these officials are expected to be announced by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, on September 25, with the installation of the new administration taking place the next day.

To Study North Burma

Domei

RANGOON, September 20.—The Central Administrative Organ of Burma has decided to dispatch a special mission on a one month's tour of Northern Burma for the dual purpose of investigating existing economic conditions and enlightening the masses on the significance of the Greater East Asia War, Dr. U Ba Maung, head of the Burmese Administration, revealed today.

Elaborating on the object of the projected mission, Dr. Ba Maung said that the party will make a thorough investigation of economic conditions in Northern Burma and will recommend the formulation of various financial and rehabilitation plans for the benefit of local administrators.

During the one-month tour, members of the mission, the head of the Burmese Administration said, will also endeavor to enlighten the Burmese masses on the true significance of the War of Greater East Asia, appealing to the people directly by speeches and pamphlets.

Dr. Ba Maung further stated that the Central Administrative Organ of Burma intends to take immediate measures to improve health and sanitation conditions in Northern Burma as soon as the necessary administrative machinery is set up.

Meanwhile, observers regarded the projected dispatch of the mission as heralding the second stage of the Administration's reconstruction program.

Yamamoto Sees Aoki

Kumaichi Yamamoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, on Tuesday afternoon, conferred with Kazuo Aoki, new Minister of State, without Portfolio, at the Premier's official residence. The conference lasted for one hour.

TA KUNG PAO ADMITS CHUNGKING STRICKEN BY FINANCIAL CRISIS

Chiang Paper Worried Bad Finances Will Lead to Collapse of Regime

WAR EFFORTS USELESS

Budget Hopelessly Unbalanced And Inflation Making Living Miserable

Domei

CANTON, September 22.—The Ta Kung Pao of Chungking has revealed the serious financial crisis confronting General Chiang Kai-shek's faction, which is still continuing its futile resistance against Japan.

Pointing out that the budget for the coming fiscal year is likely to swell in view of the increasing number of Chungking organizations requesting government aid to cope with soaring commodity prices.

There is no gainsaying the fact, the Ta Kung Pao observed, that the prolonged resistance against Japan has unbalanced the Chungking budget.

The journal warned against serious inflation in the event of Chungking's failure to enforce a drastic curtailment of expenses, and declared that unless the inflation tendency is checked, it will inevitably exercise an adverse influence upon Chungking's war efforts.

It suggested as a remedy that no new government organs shall be created, no new enterprises be launched, readjustment of existing government organs be carried out and reexamination of present government enterprises be made.

Japanese Mop-Up in Hopei

Domei

EAST HOPEI FRONT, September 22.—The mopping-up operations in East Hopei Province against Chinese Communists belonging to the Eighth Route Army are progressing satisfactorily. The present operations are significant in that the Japanese Forces are determined to clear the area of disorderly elements once and for all.

The Usaka Unit of the Japanese Forces is operating in Hanhsinchuang, Wangchiatien and Leinhuachih, while the clearing of Hsintien is being conducted by the Inui Unit. The Eda Unit is assigned to the mopping up operations in Chienchiatuo and Chienhsiaochauhuang, besides assisting in the operations in Lienhuachih.

The main body of the Magata Unit is engaged in the clearing of Yanghsinchunag, the rest being assigned to the purging of Taipingchuang.

GERMAN PRESS RIDICULES ALLIED ABORTIVE EFFORTS

Churchill's Promises Not Kept And Soviets Asking Where 2nd Front Is

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—Commenting on the growing discord between Moscow and London concerning the second front question, the Berliner Boersenzeitung stated today that the present war situation has been characterized by the standing of futile military shows by the British of the type employed at Dieppe and Tobruk, while the Soviets have been launching desperate but vain relief offensives.

Referring to a statement by a London news service to the effect that the German Army cannot be challenged with impunity and that an invasion of Continental Europe would be the greatest trial of the power and courage of the Allied armies, the journal pointed out that the same observation was made by Edwin Teltow, correspondent of the Daily Mail, who termed the attack against Tobruk a most foolhardy enterprise which one could not but admit has failed.

The non-fulfilment of all of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's solemn promises to Premier Josef Stalin will easily explain why Moscow is anxiously asking whether the Allies were staking all their hopes on the weather.

The journal adds that the officers and men of the Soviet Army all want to know where the second front is, what are Britain and the United States waiting for, and whether they intend to fight or not.

INDIA CONGRESS PARTY LEADERS INCLUDING PANDIT NEHRU, AZAD, SAID DEPORTED TO WEST AFRICA

Indian Policemen, Troops Exhorted To Join Movement to Oust British

Independence League Issues Appeal Through Radio—Blasts Britons' Murderous Acts and Calls Upon Nationals in Their Service to Cast Off Ties

Nichi Nichi

BANGKOK, September 22.—Through radio broadcasting on Tuesday night, the Indian Independence League urged the Indian policemen and troops to awaken to their mission for freedom and participate in the campaign for ousting the Britishers from India.

"Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, issued the reckless order to the effect that Indian patriots shall be shot to death on the spot," announced the Indian Independence League. "To retain India as Britain's India, which is against the will of the Indians, Britain does not hesitate to shoot to death Indian patriots.

"This outrageous act of the Britishers is tantamount to Britain's declaration of war upon India. The fury of death and destruction is now made to rage all over India at the hands of the Britishers who lost their heads. This desperate act on the part of the Britishers will only serve to give impetus to the Indians' campaign for complete and thorough independence.

"Before you Indian policemen, there are now two choices to make; namely, the murder of your brethren at your hands on Britain's order and the participation in the Indian National Army to oust the Britishers from India. The Indian troops, too, will be placed in a similar position in the near future.

"Don't forget, Indian policemen, that you are not fighting against your own compatriot. It is now high time for you to defy the orders issued by Britain. Drive away all the Britishers and recapture independence for India, our fatherland."

Government Representative Makes Admission During Session

CREATES SENSATION

Many Other Figures Included—Whereabouts of Gandhi Unknown

Domei

LISBON, Septembber 22.—A great sensation was created in the whole of India on Monday, when before the Legislative Assembly, now in session, a Government representative pressed by assemblymen admitted that the deportion of leading members of the India National Congress Party arrested was a fact, reports a Bangkok dispatch.

Among those who were deported, it is understood, are included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the India National Congress Party, and other central figures in the anti-British movement, who have been arrested since August 9 when the round-up was carried out. However, nothing is known about the whereabouts of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Indian Government authorities refused stubbornly to disclose the names of those deported as well as the destination where they were sent. It is believed, however, among the Indians in general that the arrested leaders of the India National Congress Party were sent either to West Africa or the South African Union.

Report Unconfirmed

Domei

BANGKOK, September 22.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Kalam Azad, President of the India National Congress, are among the Indian nationalists who have been deported from India, according to reliable but unconfirmed reports received by Indian circles in Bangkok.

These quarters point out that a representative of the British authorities in India admitted during yesterday's session of the legislative assembly in New Delhi that such a deportation has taken place. However, the representative declined to reveal the names of those deported.

Indian circles here believe that the deported nationalists have been sent to West or South Africa.

Cotton Exchange Bombed

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—A bomb exploded in front of the Cotton Exchange at Bombay, and caused several casualties. The police made an emergency call to arrest the culprit, it is reported from Bombay.

Over 200 Arrested

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Since the internment of Mahatma Gandhi, more than 200 Indian citizens have been arrested by British authorities in Assam Province alone, it is reported. It is said that the arrests have been made under the pretext of defense necessities.

The Indian Government has refused flatly a request made by Dr. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, asking for permission to interview Mahatma Gandhi, who is now imprisoned by the British authorities, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here today.

Approaches Congress Party

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The Central Committee of the Indian Communist Party has appealed to the Indian Government to open negotiations with the All-India National Congress Party and other political organizations for the establishment of an Indian National Government, it was reported here according to dispatches from Bombay.

Much Damage Incurred

The anti-British movement in India has now developed into a sort of armed uprising, according to an Asahi dispatch from Rome, states Domei on Tuesday.

The damage suffered by the British Government directly from the movement is estimated to incur more than 10,000,000 rupees.

In the Ganges area between New

(Continued on Page 2)

Former Iraq Premier, Pasha el Sulidi, Dies In Custody of British

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—Nagi Pasha el Sulidi, former Premier of Iraq, died in a British concentration camp at an undisclosed place, the German News Agency reported today. It was recalled that Nagi Pasha, who was the first Premier under King Feisal I, cooperated closely with former Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani at the time of the anti-British coup d'etat in April last year.

PACIFICATION PROGRAM IN N. CHINA PROGRESSING

Taiichi Kato, Japanese Cabinet Committee Member, Finds After Inspection

Domei

TAIHOKU, September 22—That the model peace zone program in North China is progressing smoothly was the declaration made here today by Taiichi Kato, member of the Japanese Cabinet Committee, who arrived from China after a month's inspection trip of North and Central China.

Mr. Kato, who was accompanied by three aides, will proceed to Hainan Island and South China for further inspections.

Commenting on the progress of the model peace zone program in North China, Mr. Kato declared that the people there were leading peaceful lives supported by the cooperation offered by the local unit of the Japanese Forces.

Distribution of commodities is well organized and everyone receives adequate supplies of necessary materials.

LONDON BEHIND INDIA

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The Indian Government announced today that the defense of India is largely financed by the British Government which has supplied large quantities of planes, tanks and other arms to India.

It also stated that American forces in India are financed by the United States Government, adding that the same Government is also supplying materials of various kinds to Chungking in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act.

The Government of India is now training a total of 27,356 technicians, and has already sent more than 13,000 technicians to the fighting forces as well as munition factories, it was said.

Brazil Arrests Italians

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The Brazilian Government today announced the arrests of the Italian Consul in Rio de Janeiro and several other Italians, according to a dispatch reaching here from Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH SEA POWER HAS ENTERED CRISIS

Shipping Situation Comparable With 1917, Declares Lord Winster

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—In a recent number of the magazine, Picture Post, Lord Winster, an authority on British naval affairs, declared that the present Allied shipping situation can only be compared with the critical year of 1917, according to a dispatch from London.

"It is of interest," Lord Winster wrote, "to know that the British Government is sending aid to the Soviet Union, and it is far more interesting to know how much of the war supplies sent to the Soviet Union arrive there."

Lord Winster pointed out that United States quarters are convinced that the Allies are losing more ships than they are able to build, while on the other hand, Germany is capable of producing more U-boats than the Allied nations can destroy.

British sea power, he asserted, has entered a serious crisis because of the wrong strategy and lack of prudence.

Explaining the crisis, Lord Winster pointed to the figures of the American insurance companies published by the magazine, Fair Play, disclosing that from December, 1941 to the end of May, this year, the American companies obtained $54,472,816 in premiums and paid $101,358,884 in compensatory damages. This represents a deficit of $46,886,068 for the half year, which is the biggest in the history of America's sea power.

BRITISH WARPLANES BOMB ITALIAN HOSPITAL SHIP

Attacked in Mediterranean—Many Similar Cases Cited In North Africa

Domei

ROME, September 19.—Revealing the indiscriminate aerial bombardment of Italian field-hospitals in North Africa and Italian hospital ships in the Mediterranean by British planes, the 9,448-ton Italian hospital ship, Aquileija, was attacked yesterday, closely following the sinking of the Arno in contravention of international law, it was reported here today.

Italian hospitals at Cyrenaica have also been subjected to bombardments by British planes, and a field-hospital in the neighborhood of Marsa Matruh was bombed yesterday resulting in three casualties.

Miyagawa Ordered Home

Domei

KUIBISHEV, September 18.—Funao Miyagawa, Japanese Embassy Counselor to the Soviet Union, has been ordered by the Japanese Government to return to Japan temporarily, it has been learned today.

18 YEARS' STRUGGLE BY WIDOW REVEALED

Wakayama Prefecture's 'Mother of Nippon' Reared 6 Children Despite Many Hardships

Struggling through 18 years of widowhood, working at a factory to earn enough money to bring up her four sons and two daughters, 55-year-old Matsue Hisaho has been named a "Mother of Nippon" by Wakayama Prefecture. The following is the story of this outstanding example of the courage of Japanese motherhood, written by the noted woman writer Sachiko Oba, in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Widowed 18 years ago and made the sole support of her four sons, two daughters and her father-in-law, 55-year-old Matsue Hisaho's life has been a long bitter struggle against overwhelming adversities. Where lesser characters would have given up in despair, this example of courage, this model of Japanese motherhood, gritted her teeth and fought the bitter game of life so that her children might live and grow up into useful subjects of the Empire.

Eighteen years of toil have bent her figure and lined her face, her hands are gnarled from manual labor. But beneath her worn exterior is a gentleness that only mothers of good children can have, and from her tired face radiates a happiness, a pride that she has contributed her share to her nation's holy mission, for three of her sons have grown up to be soldiers.

Dark Days Are Over

The dark days are over now and all of her children are grown, but Matsue Hisaho continues to work, doing her small bit to serve the nation. Her courageous life has drawn the attention of the authorities and she has been named a "Mother of Nippon" by the Prefecture of Wakayama.

For 18 years this frail woman has worked. Even while her husband was alive, their life was far from easy. And when her husband died she was 37 and the only one able to support her six children, the oldest of whom was 14 and the youngest had just been born.

"On top of that there was grandfather," she said. "Of course I was grief stricken about my husband but when I thought how grandfather must feel to see his son go away before him I didn't know what to do. . . . My brother said he would take care of grandfather but I couldn't let him do that. I knew that it was my duty, the duty of this house, to look after grandfather in his old age."

The future was not only dark, it was pitch black. What could she do to feed eight hungry mouths. . . . Instead of falling into despair or crying out futilely against the cruelty of fate, Matsue Hisaho from that day on went to work as a hand at the Uji Kimo Factory. Day after day she worked in the stuffy, dust-laden, noisy, miserable factory for 12 hours a day. And sometimes she even worked on night shifts lasting from 7 in the evening till 7 in the morning. Instead of remembering first the bitter struggle of those days she said:

"I was able to work at the factory only because of grandfather. If he had not been at home to mind the children I don't know what would have happened. He was so gentle and kind to the children. . . ."

Life Was Hard

But the life was hard. The owners of the factory were sorry for her and good to her and even gave her extra pay. Even with extra pay her earnings never went over 30 yen a month—30 yen a month to feed eight mouths. But she was the only one who could do it.

"There were many times when I thought that I would be happier dead," she said, looking back. "But each time that feeling came over me, I gritted my teeth and told myself that even if my children had no father I could bring them up to be useful men and women if I worked hard enough. I knew I had to do that. There was no day or night for me. I was determined to see it through. . . . While I was working at the factory, grandfather looked after the children. When I came home I did the housework and prepared everything for the next day. I didn't sleep more than two or three hours during those days."

Time passed by. Matsue Hisaho worked at the factory and fed her children and even brought home some sake occasionally for her father-in-law.

"And then after a while grandfather passed away happy and contented," she said. "I had done one duty. And the children were growing up. They were all thoughtful children. Especially my eldest daughter, who has struggled together with me from the first. As soon as she was graduated from school she entered the same factory where I was working, and when she received her first pay, she handed it over to me asking me to add it to what I was making."

Her sons when they became old enough she sent to Osaka to serve as apprentices. Her daughters she sent to work as jochu (house-maids) so that "they could learn the hardships of life." She did not have to worry about her children. The long hard life of their mother was a living example for them. They were all hard industrious workers, and it is said that they never even considered going to see a movie.

But the mother herself does not seem to think that her life was one of unusual bitterness, or one of extraordinary courage, or that she had sacrificed everything for her children. She said, "I do not feel right when I am not working." That is the reason why she continues to work at the gruelling work of tending a fur beating machine.

3 Sons Join Colors

With the start of the China Affair three of her sons answered the call to arms and left for the front. Two of them are still fighting, doing the great work of building a Greater East Asia.

Asked what she considered the most trying experience of her long life of struggle this example of courage quietly replied, "Why nothing. . . nothing that is worth talking about. I just worked without thinking for 18 years. It was all like a dream . . ." She smiled and her eyes were moist. Her struggle during those 18 years seemed to her more than repaid because she had succeeded in bringing up all her six children, and three of them were soldiers in the army.

"I'll just keep on working till the day I die," she said. "I will be satisfied if my children feel as I do. That is about all there is to it."

Such mothers as this form the unseen strength of the nation. And though material fortune has not smiled on Matsue Hisaho, she has a sublime happiness in her soul. She has succeeded in what she set out to do: she has brought up all her children to be useful subjects of the nation, and besides, three of her sons are soldiers.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 23

ASAHI—Combined Results of Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign

NICHI NICHI—Frantic Antics of U.S. and Our National Morale

Combined Results of Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign

ASAHI—The brilliant results of the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign were announced in the informal statements to the press given out by a staff officer of the expeditionary force in Kiangsi on the 11th and by a staff officer of the expeditionary force in Chekiang on the 21st. This campaign in point of scale and other respects was the greatest since the Hankow campaign, ending in the total destruction of the military establishments in the third war district of the enemy.

It not only dealt a crushing blow to the fighting strength of the Chungking forces such as to render them incapable of standing up again but it radically frustrated the conspiracy of Chiang Kai-shek and the United States to make the third war district a base of operations for their combined guerilla air force. It also sealed up the only area left to Chungking through which it hoped to smuggle in war supplies, insignificant as the volume may be, in order to revive its fighting strength. In view of these factors the importance of the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign is quite obvious.

In the Kiangsi sector, the enemy left more than 15,700 bodies on the field and lost 2,200 officers and men as prisoners, while in the Chekiang sector some five divisions of the enemy were destroyed, six chief aridromes demolished, 23,000 killed 8,300 taken prisoners and astounding quantities of arms and ammunition captured. For these splendid results, we must thank the loyal and valiant officers and men of our Army who fought so well, as we thank the Imperial Prestige that made them possible. Heart-felt condolences are due the families of those who fell in glorious sacrifice to their nation's cause.

Gratifying as the results of the campaign were and thoroughly as the enemy in these sectors were beaten, it would be premature to consider the resistance of the enemy to have been stopped by it, as the Chekiang expeditionary force staff officer said. Although the qualities of soldiers and equipment on the enemy side have fallen extremely low, the fighting spirit of the officers who are graduates of the Central Army Academy and serving in the Central Army is still most fiery and their imperious leadership combined with the politics of the war faction at Chungking are sustaining the morale of the lower ranks. On this account the staff officer sounds a warning.

More than five years have gone by since the China Affair broke out, in which time Chungking has suffered defeat after defeat. Moreover, since the War of Greater East Asia started, conditions in this part of the world have undergone a historic change. The various nations of East Asia have been liberated from the Anglo-American yoke. Yet, with a Heaven-sent opportunity to join the ranks of the free, Chungking is only intensifying its bellicosity against Japan.

Chungking's actions in obstructing the work of general peace between China and Japan and retarding the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere cannot be condoned. Chungking as the last stronghold of the United States and Britain in East Asia cannot be allowed to exist if the War of Greater East Asia is to be fought to a finish. We are greatly reassured to hear that the Imperial Army, having achieved the results sought in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign and captured new areas of occupation, is now preparing strategic dispositions for further defeating the enemy at every point and to finally overthrow them by an irresistible integration of armed force.

Settlement of the China Affair cannot be delayed a single day if the War of Greater East Asia is to be won and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere built. For the sake of a fundamental solution of the China problem, Chungking must be destroyed. For this purpose it is also a most urgent matter to carry out all the various measures adopted for the settlement of the China Affair at the same time with the use of armed force. While various efforts are being made to strengthen the National Government at Nanking, we earnestly hope that these efforts will be intensified and rendered more positive in nature for the sake of promoting better understanding and confidence between the peoples of China and Japan.

Frantic Antics of U.S. and Our National Morale

NICHI NICHI—Cables from abroad of late have reported more than once that the United States is making frantic endeavors to establish a national system suited to wartime. Rationing of daily necessaries has been carried out there to an extent which must be quite hard for the spoilt Americans to bear, while President Roosevelt is busily occupied with the task of acquiring supreme powers for the general mobilization of industry. He has announced a plan to conscript 10,000,000 men for military service and prepared a supplementary budget for the Navy. He had presented a compulsory savings bill, which was rejected by Congress.

These things are quite surprising in a land of the free and pursuit of happiness and indicate the feverish haste with which it is striving to move into a wartime system. Productivity expansion in the United States is said to be much behind schedule but its fighting strength can by no means be slighted. The industrial foundations of the United States are so strong that even if no totalitarian wartime reorganization could be completed, a considerable fighting strength can be developed out of a partial shifting of peace-time industry or new Government establishments.

What the United States and Britain count on is a long war. If they can put off a decisive battle ever so little, they believe, they can by so much increase their relative fighting strength. Against such a policy on the part of the enemy, the things we must do are quite clear. Ever since the outbreak of the China Affair we have been prepared for a hundred years' war. Today we must prosecute this hundred years' war with a far more intense feeling of tension and determination.

Since, however, almost all enemy influence has been swept out of the principal areas of Greater East Asia, opportunities have grown less for any major fighting unless the enemy chooses to take the offensive. At such a time it would be a grave matter if there should be even a slight loosening in the war tension of the Japanese people. The Government has realized the importance of this matter and is said to be intending to undertake a further tightening of morale. That is a most essential measure. The preparedness of the people is complete. The Government has only to wave the flag with skill.

COOPERATION IS KEY TO JAVA'S PROGRESS

Construction Work Has Full Accord of Javanese, Japanese, Says Adviser Kodama

The Javanese are unconditionally pro-Japanese and thanks to their wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese military and civilian administrators, construction work is steadily under way, declared Count Hideo Kodama, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the East Indies, who returned home on Monday to report to the authorities on administrative affairs, states the Asahi.

"When the first vanguard of 20 Japanese civil officials went to Java early in April," said Count Kodama, "military operations were still in progress. Some of the civil officers offered their assistance to the Army in transporting munitions, so high was their enthusiasm.

"Immediately after our arrival there, we commenced to confiscate Dutch assets. Thanks to the vigorous activities of the civil officials as well as of the Army officers of the military administration, Java has recently entered its second stage of development. On this occasion, I tender my heartfelt gratitude and respect to the officials as well as to the enterprisers and technicians who have strived for the post-war construction of Java with enthusiasm, braving the intense heat and tropical diseases peculiar to that island.

"During my stay in the South, I inspected Bali, Lombok and Borneo Islands. As is well known, Java is the best developed and most densely populated island in the Southern Regions. Public order is well maintained there and the mutual-aid system is perfectly practised among the agrarian population.

"The Japanese military administration in Java will adopt some of the good administrative system of the former Dutch Government and discard those detrimental to the welfare of the native inhabitants.

"The island of Java has been extensively developed and the irrigation facilities are perfect. Accordingly, other less developed islands of the East Indies depend on Java for their agricultural products.

"The people of Java are unconditionally pro-Japanese. I was told by the Japanese on the spot that, after the Imperial Forces landed on the island, not a single Javanese has extended a helping hand to the Dutch. Javanese are heartily cooperating with the Japanese fully confident that each and every one of them is a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At present, no European that exists there."

Premier Tojo Responds With Enthusiasm To Courtesy Visit of Patriotic Students

A party of 270 boys and girls led by a brass band and a vanguard carrying a banner bearing the inscription reading "Representatives of all school children throughout Japan to the ceremony for naming patriotic planes" marched to the Premier's official residence Tuesday morning, according to Domei.

To the party headed by the principal of the Kyobashi Dai Ichi National School, Premier General Hideki Tojo gave the following encouraging address after the National Anthem was sung: "At present the whole world is facing a crisis to decide who should control the world. I am sure some of you have fathers or brothers who are fighting at the front or who have sacrificed their lives for the nation's cause.

"No matter how decisively Japan must fight, you can continue to study with peace and happiness. I can assure you that you are the happiest children in the world to be able to study in the same serene atmosphere as in peacetime. It is my ardent wish that you will all devote yourselves to your school work, obey your teachers and parents, and help one another. When you grow up to be worthy men and women, I hope you will all serve your country with all your hearts."

To the encouraging address by the Premier, Yukio Kono, of the sixth grade of the National School in Ageocho Oita, responded on behalf of those present by saying, "We wish that you will continue to enjoy the best of health, because you are not only an indispensable person for Japan but also for the whole of East Asia."

In commemoration of Aviation Day, three airplanes which were named "Education National Service" and three others named "Teachers and Pupils" were dedicated to the War and Navy Ministries respectively by 13,000,000 national school children and teachers, who donated five sen and 20 sen respectively. When the total contribution amounted to ¥410,000, it was presented to the War and Navy Ministries in order to buy the airplanes.

The party first called on Education Minister, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida on the same morning, and after visiting the Premier, it proceeded to the plaza of the Imperial Palace and solemnly offered the "Pledge of the Younger Generation."

Chinese Athletes Will Participate In Shrine Events

Domei

PEKING, September 22.—The North China Martial Arts Association and the North China Athletic Association, at a joint directors' meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Japanese Embassy here, decided to send over 90 Chinese athletes to the 13th Annual Meiji Shrine Athletic Meet in Tokyo. The athletic delegation will leave Peking on October 23 and arrive in Tokyo via Chosen in time for the opening of the shrine meet which will open for six days from October 29.

British Confidence In Victory Shaken

(Continued From Page 1)

sen, but he is becoming more and more unpopular.

On the occasion of presenting a bill of non-confidence in the Churchill Cabinet, Sir John Wardlow-Milne stated: "The Battle of Singapore was lost on the campus of Harlow." This was directed against Churchill, who is a graduate of Harlow.

Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether Churchill will win the confidence of the House of Commons in the event Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces sweep over the Nile Valley, and the German forces annihilate the Soviets. However, there appears to be no suitable successor to Churchill in the position of Prime Minister. Sir John Anderson is considered to be too conservative to lead the British people under war conditions, Anthony Eden unsuitable and Sir Stafford Cripps' political abilities are doubtful judging from his debate in the House of Commons. Thus Britain lacks real statesmen in this great hour of need.

German Units Crush Stalingrad Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

children of Stalingrad have been evacuating the city, utilizing every transportation facility that has been previously prepared, as the gruesome street fighting is raging with the constant German attack.

The evacuation of women and children hints at the approach of the final moment for Stalingrad.

Furious Street Fighting

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 22.—City fighting in Stalingrad has been going on for a week with an intensity unparalleled in the war annals of the world and both the besiegers and defenders are struggling for every inch of soil and building with ferocity.

Soviet Positions Bombed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 22.—Powerful formations of German dive-bombers and fighters carried out daring bombings and machine-gunning against Stalingrad on Monday, inflicting severe damage to anti-air gun positions and tanks, it was announced by the German High Command.

High Court in Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 21.—With the approval of the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Justice is planning to establish a High Court in Nanking.

Kansai Notes

Dr. Helmut Braeunert, who has served for three years as Press Attache to the German Consulate-General in Kobe, was recently promoted to the post of Third Secretary at the German Embassy in Tokyo by the Reich Government.

On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Braeunert paid a farewell call at the Kobe branch office of the Japan Times and Advertiser and expressed his appreciation for the cooperation given by the journal in stabilizing German-Japanese relations in the Kansai.

During his three year's service in Kobe, Dr. Braeunert has earned great popularity among newspaper reporters in Kobe and his transfer will mean a loss to local press circles.

A group of enthusiastic German residents in Kobe began its course in the Japanese game of "go" on Tuesday, September 22, at the Club Concordia under the able tutorship of Senjin Hosokawa, "yokudan" rank holder.

Before giving the first lesson, instructor Hosokawa explained to his new German pupils the details of the popular Japanese game while M. Sasaki, director of the German-Japanese Association of Kobe, interpreted.

The German class taking the course includes H Suess, D. Fetsch, W. Bastel, C L. Timm, Mrs. M. Shaefer, Mrs. E. Baeuerlein and Miss P. Jantsen.

The K.R. & A.C. soccer team held its first pratcice of the season on the Recreation Ground Tuesday afternoon. The turnout was favorable.

The foreign club's eleven will again this year be under the leadership of Otto Baer with R. Mehta as vice-capain.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on September 22: Mr. E. Baistrocchi, Mrs. S. A. Fantechi, Mr. M. Itoi, Mr. K. Kawanishi, Mr. M. Kubota, Mr. F. Maruoka, Mr. W. Mix, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Yamane.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on September 22 included: Mr. H. Shiragaki, Mr. N. Kuriyama, Mr. H. Hirota, Mr. J. Yasumoto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Takeda, Mr. H. Noguchi.

PLANES DUE HERE TODAY

Goodwill Manchou Airplanes Flying From Osaka

Instead of the previous plan for the two groups of Manchoukuo goodwill planes to arrive in Tokyo separately, the first group which arrived in Osaka at 4:15 p.m. on Tuesday will wait for the second group and hop off together at 11 a.m. today for the capital, it was revealed by Domei.

The leader plane, however, is scheduled to leave Osaka about 40 minutes ahead of the rest of the squadron,

JAPAN, FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS

To Study Culture and Language for Three Years—Teachers to Make Tour

In order for a closer friendship between Japan and French Indo-China to cooperate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, arrangements have been made for the exchange of students between the two countries, it was revealed on Monday by Domei.

Under the newly concluded agreement, three university lecturers, assistants or graduates will be selected and exchanged between the two countries for three years to study culture and language. Japanese students will be allowed ¥280 per month for expenses and the students from French Indo-China will be allowed 280 piasters.

Furthermore, the Japanese Embassy at Hanoi and the French Indo-China education authorities will select five boys and two girls, graduates of middle schools, to be dispatched to Japan for higher education for five and four years, respectively.

It was further disclosed that a party of 12 teachers and students will be exchanged between the two countries for a one-month inspection tour in the respective countries under the direction of the International Student Association and the French Indo-China Education authorities.

India Party Leaders Deported to Africa

(Continued From Page 1)

Delhi and Calcutta, over 700 post-offices and 500 railway stations have been destroyed and more than 100 police sub-stations have been attacked.

Meanwhile, 3,500 factories in Bombay and Calcutta areas have suspended operations owing to sabotage, involving damage estimated at 10,000,000 rupees.

Clash With Indians

Nichi Nichi

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 21.—The Indian uprising is still developing in all parts of the country. In Bihar Province, 200 armed persons attacked a police station, while college students destroyed the police station building at Chandpur, Bengal Province.

The British oppression used in these disturbances is becoming more cruel. The Bengal Provincial Government issued yesterday a special order to shoot instantly any one who intends to destroy buildings or properties, or disturb peace. The notice further said that sentinels are authorized to shoot anyone without questioning whenever necessary.

Communists Make Demand

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The Indian Government was demanded by the Communist Party on Monday to commence immediately negotiations with Indian political parties including the National Congress Party concerning the establishment of a national Government of India, it was revealed by a dispatch from Bombay.

The Indian Communist Party's demand is reported to have attracted the attention of various quarters there as it was followed by the resolution passed on the previous day by the British-Indian Association for the opening of a joint meeting of all the political parties in India to discuss the means for the amelioration of the Indian political situation.

STRONG PATRIOTISM SHOWN BY BURMESE

Waiting to Take Part in Current War, Construction of Sphere

The Burmese are a patriotic race and are eagerly awaiting the opportune moment when they can play a part in the execution of the current war and in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared Dr. U Ba Maung, chief administrator of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma in a message contributed to the Nichi Nichi.

"Burma is a small country but she is protected by Buddhism," stated Dr. Ba Maung. "To understand the character of the Burmese, one must study their attitude toward Buddhism and also the effect this religion has on their character.

"The doctrine of Buddha is perfectly retained in the minds and character of the Burmese. Inasmuch as Buddhism makes charity its essential principle, our nation is hospitable and cordial to others.

"The Burmese, on the other hand, are fond of things picturesque and the country abounds in beautiful scenery. As their country is rich in agricultural resources, the Burmese are contented and happy. They also have a good sense of humor.

"Because of the influence of Buddhism, they are mild in temperament. Although the Burmese have been greatly affected by Western culture and civilization, they are true Asiatics, having a deep pride and love for Asia and are imbued with the ideology and philosophy of East Asia.

"It is rather strange that the Burmese, being devotees of Buddhism, had engaged in many a sanguinary strife with other peoples in the past as history reveals. Before the British invaded this country, the Burmese had been very warlike and fought many battles with other races to expand their territory. At one time, Burma covered the area stretching from the Ganges valley in India to the present Thai-French Indo-China border.

"The British say that the Burmese are not fitted for soldiers but this is not a statement of fact. If they are adequately trained, the Burmese can fight with a deep sense of responsibility for the mission imposed on them. British imperialism has paralyzed our nation but fortunately the period of British domination in this country was brief. That period was only a prelude for an epochal awakening.

"National pride and intense love for their country constitute the characteristics of the Burmese. Our people entertain much pride for the great men this country has produced. Every Burmese knows the names of the great generals, Kings, poets and philosophers whom our country has produced. The pride for their country's history and the rich natural resources have made the Burmese subconsciously confident of themselves.

"The British imperialistic policy conquered the Burmese but it could not crush their indomitable spirit. This dauntless national spirit has at last risen to the surface.

"We Burmese, are waiting for the opportune time when we can play an important role for the execution of the War of the Greater East Asia and for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

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NIPPON ENVOYS REACH NANKING ON RETURN VISIT

Three Special Ambassadors to China Are Accorded Hearty Welcome

GREETED BY DIGNITARIES

Wreaths Are Placed on Monument to Japanese War Dead At Tachangchen

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita, and Ryutaro Nagai, Special Ambassadors to the National Government of China who left Tokyo on September 17, arrived as scheduled in Nanking on Tuesday afternoon, according to a Foreign Office announcement made at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The announcement reads:

"The Special Ambassadors to the National Government of China arrived as scheduled at Nanking on the afternoon of September 22."

Arrive at Capital

Domei

NANKING, September 22.—The Japanese goodwill mission to the National Government of China, headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, special envoys, arrived at Nanking station by express train from Shanghai at 2:30 p.m. today

Land in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 22.—Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, the three Special Envoys of the Japanese Government to the National Government of China, arrived here by plane at 2:10 p.m. Sunday en route to Nanking on the mission of returning the courtesy of the visits to Japan of President Wang Ching-wei last year and Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi this year.

The Japanese envoys were accompanied by their suite of 18 members and Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo.

When the party arrived at Tachangchen airport, it was welcomed by a large number of Japanese and Chinese dignitaries, including Japanese Ministers Shinrokuro Hidaka and Tateki Horiuchi; representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy and the China Affairs Board in Shanghai; Chu Min-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, and representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Government.

The Japanese Special Envoys, after exchanging greetings with Foreign Minister Chu and others, proceeded to the monument for the Japanese war dead at Tachangchen and laid wreaths on the monument.

The envoys' party registered at the Astor House.

It is recalled that the Japanese Special Envoys left Tokyo on September 17, and took off from Fukuoka airport Sunday morning.

Envoys Leave Shanghai

Domei

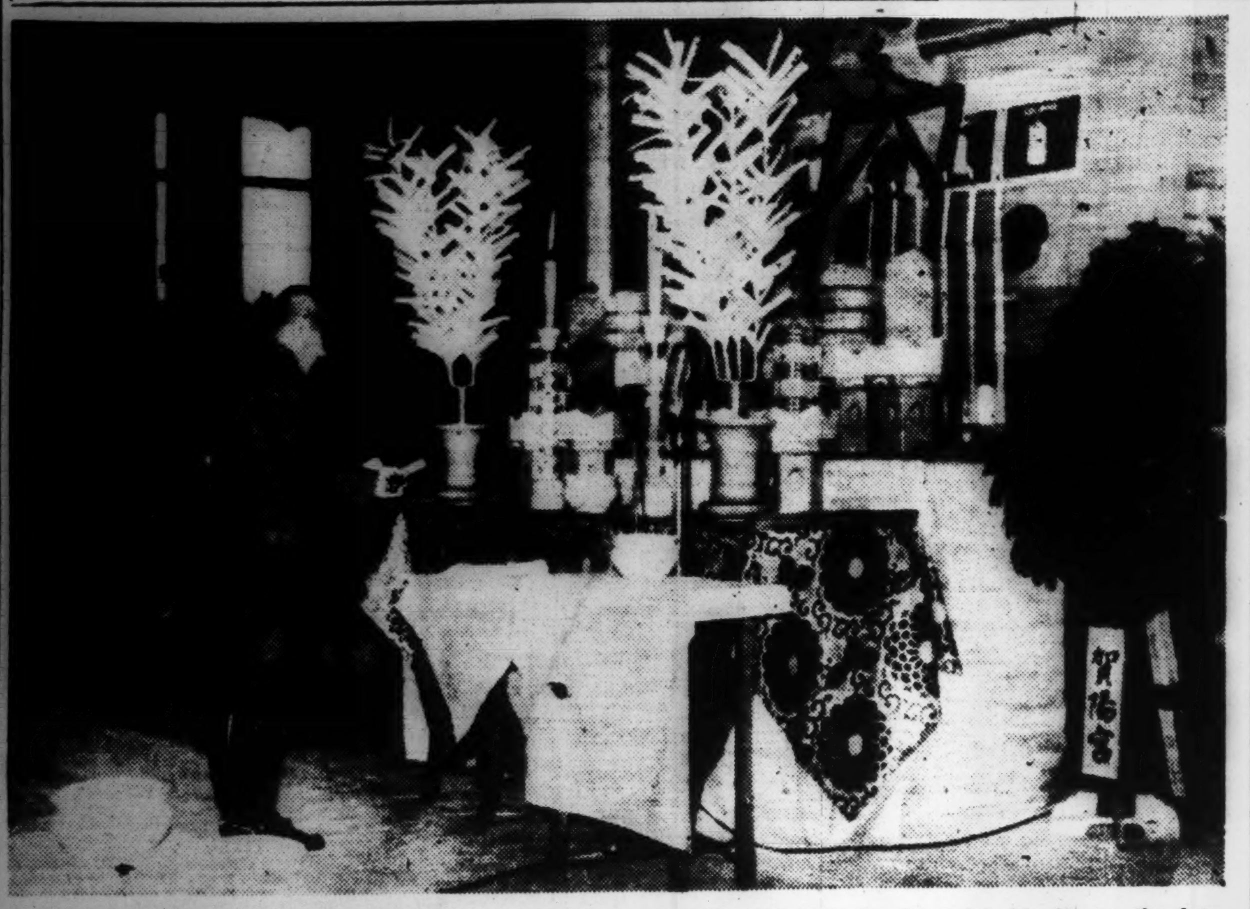
SHANGHAI, September 22.—Concluding a two-day stopover following its arrival here from Japan, the official Japanese goodwill mission to the National Government of China, headed by special envoys Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, at 8:30 a.m. today left here by express train for Nanking.

The Japanese envoys and members of their suite were accorded a rousing send-off by an impressive assemblage of prominent military and government notables, including the Commander of the Japanese Special Landing Party, the Director of the China Affairs Board Liaison Office for Central China, and representatives of leading organs here.

All the special envoys spent a busy day in the city yesterday after staying overnight at the Astor House. At 10 a.m. yesterday, the Japanese party visited the Shanghai and Gokoku Shrines, and later offered flower wreaths before the Naval Monument and the tombs of naval heroes.

At night, members of the Japanese goodwill mission were guests at an informal reception given by Kanjo Horiuchi, Japanese Minister to China.

Premier Pays Tribute to Hero-God



General Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime Premier and War Minister, delivered an impressive eulogy at the funeral services held Tuesday afternoon for the Hero-God of the Imperial Air Force, the late Major-General Tateo Kato, at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji.

Germans Push Back Reinforcements Rushed to Stalingrad by Russians

Steel-Helmeted Nazi Troops Expanding Area of Control Over Strategic City as Luftwaffe Supports Operations by Severe Bombing

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—German forces consolidating their positions in and around Stalingrad yesterday hurled back a strong force of Soviet reinforcements in the northern part of the city, inflicting heavy losses on the Soviet defenders, the High Command announced today.

Steel-helmeted German troops, supported by tank, artillery and aircraft, were reported to be expanding their control over the city, blasting stubborn Red resistance in bitter street-fighting.

Streaking over the smoking industrial city, formations of the Luftwaffe yesterday unleashed bombs on pill-boxes in the heart of Stalingrad and silencing 11 guns, the High Command said.

Other German dive-bombers were said to have lunged at Red troops moving toward the northern part of the city, inflicting a heavy toll of lives.

In street-fighting, German engineering corps operating in close conjunction with infantry and tank units, have successfully disposed of 1,504 land mines placed along a 200-meter mined-front, it was revealed.

Meanwhile, German forces operating in the Terek sector yesterday were reported to have smashed into Terek and Vladinirovski, after fierce encounters with Red units.

The High Command said that German aerial forces yesterday blasted the Saratov district and set fire to fuel dumps along the Volga River.

Strong formations of German bombers today, despite adverse weather, severely bombed an Anglo-American convoy near Archangelsk Bay, it was also said.

In North Africa, German planes reportedly bombed and shelled enemy forces in the El Alamein front, and four British fighters were downed in the southern desert district of the El Alamein front.

During the period from September 9 to 20, British air forces lost 189 aircraft of which 46 were downed over the Mediterranean and North Africa, the communique revealed.

Fighting in Rzhev Area

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—German troops operating in the Rzhev area with a force not exceeding two divisions, are continuing to battle the Soviet forces and have smashed no less than 300 Soviet attacks during the past several weeks.

In these encounters the German forces destroyed or damaged 400 enemy tanks, it was disclosed here today by the German military authorities.

Women, Children Evacuated

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Reports reaching here state that in view of the imminent spreading of street fighting throughout the whole city of Stalingrad, the Defense Headquarters of the Soviet Army not only ordered all women and children to withdraw from the city, but also asked all able-bodied men to take up arms and assist in the defense of the city.

On the other hand, it was further reported that armed volunteer-farmers from the villages lying east of the Volga River have arrived in great numbers and are participating in the street fighting. Army reinforcements also arrived in the city on the 21st, it was further stated.

Reuters Man Predicts Fall

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Stalingrad will fall into German hands in complete ruins, declared Harold King, Reuters correspondent in Moscow, in his report on the progress of the German struggle for the possession of the stronghold today.

Mr. King reported that the Soviet forces under the command of Marshal Timoshenko are fighting for every inch of the ground in the shattered streets of Stalingrad, while the Germans are steadily tightening their encirclement against the city with a line extending some 50 kilometers along the Volga.

All the approaches to the city as well as its suburbs now lie under a thick pall of smoke, dyed crimson by numerous fires which may be seen from far away at night, the Reuters correspondent said. He added that entire blocks and streets in Stalingrad have been heavily damaged by heavy artillery fire and ceaseless air raids.

Recalling that only a few weeks ago Stalingrad still remained an industrial town working twenty-four hours a day in the manufacture of arms for the Soviet defenders, Mr. King pointed out that today not a single factory is operating as every able-bodied man inside the city is bearing arms to assist in the desperate defense.

Street Fight Continues
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 20.—Fierce street fighting is taking place in Stalingrad, the city being transformed into a bloody battleground where ceaseless fighting continues day and night, with the Germans launching their offensives in succession and tightening their pressure on the Soviet forces, according to the Red Star on Sunday.

The German and Soviet forces are confronting each other at a close range of several dozen meters, engaging frequently in hand to hand clashes. The fighting is spreading from street to street, fierce encounters taking place even in the struggle for a single house. Fiercest encounters occur in areas where there are stone structures, which are being utilized as barricades and artillery positions by both forces.

Chinese Students Arrive

A group of 25 students sent by the Nanking Government to study in Japan arrived at Shimonoseki Tuesday and entrained for Tokyo, reports Domei.

INCENDIARY BOMBS USED AGAINST HURS

Admission Made by British Commander—Indian Tribe's Casualties Mount

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Sir Alan Hartley, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army, in a report to the session of the Council at New Delhi, today admitted that British forces resorted to the use of incendiary bombs in efforts to quell the Hur uprising in Sind Province, according to a New Delhi message received here.

Sir Alan, however, reportedly denied that high explosives were used in these operations and claimed that religious establishments in these areas were avoided as military targets.

In the course of his report, the Deputy Commander revealed that 45 Hurs have been shot to death, 50 hanged and 30 wounded. He said that operations were being continued against the Hurs.

Meanwhile, Home Secretary Sir Richard Tottenham, speaking before the Legislative Assembly, today was reported to have denied that machine-gunning was resorted to during the course of the recent anti-British disturbances in Calcutta.

He furthermore denied reports that tear-gas bombs, incendiary bombs and other kinds of bombs were dropped by British airplanes on Indian crowds.

British Losses Gigantic
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 20.—The anti-British uprisings in India have been gaining in violence daily, and have alreay assumed the form of an armed revolt. The direct damages suffered by the British, during the one-month period from August 10 to September 10 of rioting, amounts to over 1,000,000 rupees, according to estimations. Heaviest damages have been in-

(Continued on Page 2)

15,021 HEROES TO BE HONORED AT FALL RITES

61st Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine to Begin October 14

YAMADA TO OFFICIATE

Those to Be Enshrined Include Civilians as Well as Army And Navy Men

The Fall Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine will begin with sacred rites on October 14 and will continue for six days until October 2[illegible], with General Otozo Yamada, chairman of the committee for the Extraordinary Grand Festival, officiating.

The names of those who are to be enshrined at this festival had been presented to His Majesty the Emperor and the Imperial Approval has just been granted. The names were announced by the authorities on Tuesday.

Those who will join the war-gods enshrined at Yasukuni are the Army and Navy men and civilians in military service who were killed in action or who fell of illness in the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. Those with army connections number 14,719, and the navy 302; altogether 15,021.

Those with army connections who will be enshrined include Colonel Katsumi Inami and 128 others, while Colonel Takaichi Kishi and 631 others will be specially enshrined. These heroes fell in the Manchurian Incident. Of those who sacrificed their lives in the China Affair, Major-General Katsumi Abe and 10,467 others will be enshrined, while Lieutenant-General Osamu Maeda and 3,489 others will be specially enshrined. Of those with navy connections Commander Yuji Kotani and 157 others will be enshrined and Surgeon First Lieutenant Takeshi Nakamura and 143 others will be specially enshrined.

Major-General Abe was killed in action while fighting 13 enemy planes on August 2, 1939, near Nomonhan. Lieutenant-General Maeda died after being stricken ill while directing operations in a vast area in North China. Among the others who will be enshrined is Major-General Shozaburo Tanaka who was fatally wounded in the battle near Tzukuchen, in Hopeh Province on September 29, 1939.

"Included among the civilians in military service to be enshrined are Nisaburo Abe who served His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni as master of ceremonies and who was fatally wounded at Nomonhan, five persons connected with the Railways Ministry, four Nurses, and two Chosenese interpreters.

Those who have been enshrined up to this spring numbered 238,806 Those who will be enshrined at the coming 61st Extraordinary Grand Festival will bring the number up to 253,827.

The committee of the Extraordinary Grand Festival has taken steps to send announcements and invitations to the families of those who will be enshrined.

Manchou Planes in Osaka

Two army planes of the Manchoukuoan aerial mission to Japan which left Fukuoka Tuesday morning arrived at Osaka at 12:15 p.m. the same day, reports Domei.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, September 23, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign

CHUGAI—We greet the announcement of the results of the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign because the victorious results of this campaign show an important significance. There were numerous American air bases in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area and Chungking had been expecting to have its morale bolstered by American action. These bases have been completely obliterated, and that, besides being very gratifying, is significant.

The mopping-up of the Chekiang-Kiangsi area, which abounds in resources, has dealt a blow to Chungking that is both spiritual and material. How they feared the loss of this area can be understood by their desperate propaganda to maintain the spirits of the people, and by the repeated announcements of false victories once military operations were started.

If we follow the school of thought that regards North China as the center of China, it is needless to repeat that it is of utmost necessity to clear this area of bandit Communist elements. It is especially urgent that the bandit Communists existing in East Hopeh be obliterated. The Imperial Forces are acting in this direction and such an accomplishment will not end at being a mere wish.

HERO-GOD KATO'S VALOR EULOGIZED BY PREMIER AT IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

Dramatic Eye-Witness Story Told Of Submarine Raids on U.S., Canada

Attacks on Vancouver Island, Astoria, Oregon, Vividly Described by Men Who Participated In Daring Bombardments

By RO HIRATE
Member of Naval Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 22—When the guns of a Japanese submarine roared into action against military objectives on the California coast on February 24, they signalled the end of security for Allied shipping even along the American coast. The reverbrations of the bombardment gave notice to the harassed enemy that the wide Pacific was definitely under Japanese control.

The story of the brilliant, untiring activities of the Imperial submarines was graphically described to me by some of the men who saw service on the submarines which participated in the attacks on Vancouver Island and Astoria, Oregon, on June 21 and 22, and on the coast of California on February 24.

Here is their story:

Our submarine glided silently beneath the waves eastward. There were whole days when we did not get a glimpse of the sun.

Each time we sat down to breakfast, we had a feeling that we were getting nearer and nearer to our object, the American continent.

We did not say so to one another. Each of us understood. The smile on our faces as we sat down at the table showed that.

The Pacific, once so vast, had now ceased to be so. It had turned into another Inland Sea.

Very shortly we would be bombarding the American continent.

It was on a certain day of a certain month that we started to enforce a counter blockade. That was secondary. The main thing we were intent on was shelling the American continent.

As we drew near to a point midway between America and Canada, a freight vessel appeared before us.

It was a medium size vessel, of the 6,000-ton class.

It was moving in a stately manner, as though it were enjoying itself throughly.

First Prey Sighted

We congratulated ourselves upon coming upon our first prey.

There was an opportunity for us to relieve ourselves of torpedoes which we had brought with us across the turbulent Pacific.

We approached. When we were a certain distance from our game, the voice of the commander giving the order "Fire" rang through our vessel.

In a flicker of the eyelash a torpedo was off. There was a spray of water. A profound silence fell among us.

There was a loud explosion. We had scored a hit. The missile had struck the vessel in the hull. We were jubilant.

I saw a broad smile on the face of the commander looking through the periscope. The freighter whose engine room was hit developed a great list to the right. It looked as though it would turn over. Instead of doing that, it restored its balance. Then it slowly went down, the prow first.

Two boats were lowered from the freighter before the vessel was lost to view. We watched until the quarter deck was under water completely.

I saw through the periscope that the boats were fleeing when the vessel was no more.

Several days afterward, we discovered in the daytime a tanker under the escort of sea-planes.

As in the case of a merchantman we had sighted on the previous night, the vessel was moving, circling round regularly as it moved. At times sea-planes were over it. At other times they were not.

There was an atmosphere about the vessel which made the ship suspect to us.

Enemy Decoy Trick

In all probability it was a decoy ship, which presented a serious problem to Germany in its submarine warfare in the first World War.

We knew better than to fall victim to such a transparent trick.

The night of a certain day of a certain month saw us pursuing a 4,000-ton merchant vessel.

We looked back, and found a merchantman, of the 6,000-ton class, moving in the direction of where we were, little suspecting that the jaws of hell were opening to devour it.

Knowing that we must not run after two hares at the same time, we decided that the bigger vessel should be our prey.

We lay waiting for the 6,000-ton ship.

We were ready for a torpedo attack.

When the ship got near enough to us, we discharged a torpedo. It hit the vessel right under the bridge. The water rose high in a spout near the vessel in the dark night.

I saw electric torches flashing to and fro on the deck. I saw men

(Continued on Page 2)

Attendants at Honganji Rites Deeply Impressed by Message

DEEDS ARE RECALLED

Guard of Honor Gives 3-Gun Salute—Spirit Now Protecting Nation

The spirit of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air, was enshrined in a funeral ceremony on Tuesday. Henceforth, as a guardian spirit, he will watch over Japan which is fighting the War of Greater East Asia in which he died heroically when he blasted himself and his plane over the Bay of Bengal.

The ceremony, an affair of the Imperial Army, was held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple at 2 p.m. In front of the altar in the main temple hall reposed a casket containing the hair and nails of the war hero.

There were offerings of cloth from His Majesty the Emperor placed near the casket. On both sides of the altar were displayed floral tributes from His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya and His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni. Near them were placed other floral tributes from various quarters of Japan and foreign countries, including the German and Italian air forces.

Attended by Many

The ceremony was attended by relatives and friends of the war hero and by a large number of representatives of Government and public organizations. Near the seats for relatives of the dead hero were seated the members of the funeral committee headed by Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, Assistant Inspector-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

Seats were reserved for Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, other Ministers of State, and members of the diplomatic corps. Count Kosho Otani, Chief Abbot of the Honganji Temple, personally conducted the religious service. As he, followed by a large number of other priests, walked to the center of the hall which was covered with white cloth, the guard of honor consisting of the Eastern 20th Unit, played the Fukinasu Fuye.

Amid those standing at attention, a proxy of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya burned incense. Eulogies were read by General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, a proxy of General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, and a proxy of General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation.

Premier Tojo then stood before the image of the late Hero-God of the Air. His saber hilt was draped in black. He opened a eulogy with his hands in gloves. Harrowed silence prevailed. The sonorous voice of the Premier broke the silence. Word after word he read impressively. All in attendance were amply moved by the solemn voice with which he read the eulogy. In the course of his reading, he often raised his head and gazed on the picture of the Hero-God of the Air. Sobbings were heard here and there at this moment. Premier Tojo's attitude was so impressive and natural that it seemed as if he were addressing the late Major-General Kato in person. Even gallant generals in attendance could hardly raise their heads, as they were considerably moved by this scene. Premier Tojo, while he was Inspector-General of Army Aviation, was direct chief of the late Hero-God of the Air and was very fond of Major-General Kato.

Eulogies Are Read

This was followed by eulogies read by Lieutenant-Colonel Kenji Tanaka, representing Major-General Kato's classmates in the Military Academy, Harumichi Tanabe, president of the Japan Aeronautical Society, and others. The number of eulogies dedicated to the Hero-God of the Air totaled about 6,000. A eulogy sent by General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Areas, whom Major-General Kato once accompanied to Europe, was brief but touching. A

(Continued on Page 2)

HERO-GOD KATO'S FUNERAL HELD

(Continued From Page 1)

eulogy sent by Grand Marshal Hermann Goering admired the exploits of the Hero-God of the Air.

Chanting of Buddhist sutras then followed while the chief mourner, Lieutenant-General Toshi Kinoshita, President of the Military Aviation Academy, burned the incense first. Masaaki Kato, young son and heir, with a mourning badge on his left arm, then burned the incense and bowed respectfully to his deceased father's photograph. It was at this moment that a funeral trumpet was sounded, followed by three-gun salutes of a guard of honor. Mrs. Tazuko Kato, widow, second son Susumu, Mrs. Kimi Kato, mother of the Hero-God of the Air, and third son Yuzo also burned the incense. There was a large sprinkling of foreign diplomatic envoys in attendance. Premier Tojo and all other military officers directly concerned with the funeral services then burned incense. Filing past the photograph of the Hero-God of the Air then began.

Extolling Major-General Tateo Kato's life and character and pointing out that his exploits would shine unendingly in the annals of Army Aviation, General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, delivered a heartfelt eulogy at the Air-God's Army Funeral.

Major-General Kato, he said, followed in the footsteps of his father and brother and gave his life to the Army. When he entered the air service, he immediately attained a rare degree of skill. He attained this level because of natural talents and because of serious, unbending study. Not only was Major-General Kato a gifted flyer but, said General Doihara, he was the possessor of a superior character and true morality and was looked upon with supreme confidence by his superiors and with love and respect by his subordinates.

When the Air-God flew the skies over the continent, the skies over the seas, in the holy mission of destroying the nation's enemies, the enemy everywhere was conquered. "Your exploits during the early stages of the War of Greater East Asia will forever shine in the annals of Army Aviation," said General Doihara addressing the departed hero.

Army Mourns Passing

It is a matter of utmost regret, stated General Doihara, that the Hero-God's career was ended after he shot down a remnant enemy without name. The whole Army mourned his passing and our Allies, Germany and Italy too, expressed their sincere sorrow at the death of Major-General Kato.

"Who can set such an example as to be granted seven citations in a lifetime?" asked General Doihara. "And when your death was brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty, He posthumously advanced you two ranks."

In concluding his address, General Doihara stated that although vast regions have come under the control of the Imperial Forces, the way to final victory is long. And the importance of aerial warfare is becoming increasingly important.

"Though we feel the greatest of sorrow at your passing," said General Doihara, "your comrades and those whom you have led are determined to give their lives in order to reach final victory and thus fulfil the mission of the aerial service."

While funeral services for Major General Kato were being held in Tokyo, in his native village of Higashi Asahikawa flags were draped in mourning, and at 2 p.m. a moment of prayer was observed. In the schools of Asahikawa the day was spent in recalling the gallant deeds and spiritual excellence of the Air-God's life. The relics of Major-General Kato will reach Asahikawa during early October and at that time services will be held.

The eulogy delivered by Premier Tojo follows:

"Today, September 22, 1942, I, with all reverence and due ceremony, speak to the spirit of the late Major-General Tateo Kato.

"You were born in the Hokkaido in the year preceding the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. Graduating from the Sendai Military Preparatory School and the Military Cadet School, you were commissioned a sub-lieutenant in 1925 and attached to the Sixth Flight Battalion. In the following year you entered the Tokorozawa Army Aviation School and first gripped the lever. Here your true metal shone. You were the first honor graduate from the last mentioned school and had the distinction of being awarded an Imperial gift watch. Subsequently, you taught in the same school and then were transferred to the Military Cadet School.

"Appointed an instructor at the Akeno Army Aviation School in 1932, you devoted yourself, heart and soul, to the training of the students and instilled in them indormitable spirit, burning valor and absolute loyalty to the country. The proper and strenuous training you gave the students went a long way toward creating a unique fighter plane Force combining both ability and spirit, a Force without parallel in the world.

"Upon the opening of the China Affair, you went to the front as a fighter plane unit commander. For meritorious services you were awarded citations. You combined foresight and valor with a deep affection and considerateness for your subordinates. You used to say that the sorrow of losing one subordinate in battle surpasses the joy of shooting down a hundred enemy planes. Always attributing honors to your subordinates, you remained modest and unassuming. Subsequently, you were selected to enter the Military Staff College. After graduation, you took a prominent part in the perfection of the Army Air Forces. All the while you made steady progress both in theory and practice. Later you were dispatched to Germany and Italy, where you familiarized yourself with military conditions and thus added to your knowledge and experience.

Went to Canton

"In April, 1941, you as a fighter plane unit commander went to the Canton area. At the start of the War of Greater East Asia, you, defying inclement weather, fought bravely and shot down innumerable enemy planes. By effecting daring landings on enemy airfields, you lost no time in blasting the enemy's air bases and thus protected the ocean transportation of the vanguards of the Japanese Army Expeditionary Forces in Malaya. Your bravery was enough to make ever the demons weep.

"Ordered in February, 1942, to protect the parachute unit that stormed Palembang, you, with a small force, undertook the assignment and, undaunted by the enemy's powerful air and land forces, you dashed into the enemy and helped in bringing the operations of the parachute unit to a successful conclusion. Later, when the Imamura Army Corps commenced the Java operations, you sprang into breathtaking activities and thus made easy the advance of the Corps.

"You then fought in Burma. On May 22, 1942, apprised of the arrival of an enemy air unit over the Akyab Airfield, you lost no time in attacking it and chasing it over the sea, you shot down enemy planes into the sea. Alas! flames burst out from your plane also. Calm and composed, you fixed the gauge and crashed head on into the sea and died a glorious death.

"How heroic this! Thus did the luminary of our Army Air Forces fall to the waves below. The whole Imperial Army stood speechless at the sad news. Profound was their mourning of your passing. But your deed caused the whole Army to wax a hundredfold in courage.

"Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor successive victories have been won by the Imperial Forces right from the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, and the boundless grace of His Majesty the Emperor is spreading far and wide in the South. But the establishment of a lasting peace is still far off. Keener than ever is the need for the furtherance of our air strength and greater are the demands on heroes of the air such as you were. But alack! you are no more.

"You were devoted to the country. Peerless were your valor and chivalry. Transcending life or death or honors, you regarded it as a heaven-sent mission to promote our air strength. You were deeply initiated into your profession, while your proficiency was such that your body and your plane were as one. Matchless was your daring in the face of the enemy. Deliberate you were in strategy and command. With a minimum of force you achieved the maximum result all the time. You commanded a wide respect as a great commander. You were awarded citations as often as seven times. The enemy planes you shot down numbered one hundred and several score. Your exploits were brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor and you were promoted by two ranks, an honor you were fully deserving of. To higher honors a warrior or his family cannot aspire. The whole nation extends unanimous praises to you and, out of its respect for your valor, has made you a Warrior God. May your spirit repose!

"I, Hideki, long had personal contact with you. While speaking to your spirit, I feel as if you were still alive. But you are gone to the world never to return to us. Alack! May your spirit forever guard your fatherland and thereby set the Mind of His Majesty the Emperor at ease!

"A eulogy is thus hereby tendered.

September 22, 1942.

HIDEKI TOJO,
Premier and
Concurrently Minister of War."

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED:

Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

CONDITIONS

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.

2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

JUDGES

3. The ten best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded to each winner. The copy-right on the slogan will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI DRIVE

Brilliant Results of Mopping-Up Operations Against Chungking Forces Made Public—Enemy Air Bases Completely Destroyed—5 Divisions Wiped Out

In connection with the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign, the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Central China announced the composite war results achieved in the Chekiang area by the Army Forces that marched from the east. The announcement follows:

The campaign covered a period of approximately five months, of which one and a half months were devoted to actual operations. The results obtained over the period from May 15 to August 18 are:

The enemy combatant force was 30 divisions strong, of which five were annihilated; seven severely damaged and 18 slightly damaged.

Area of combat covered approximately 200,000 square kilometers on the Chekiang-Kiangsi plains. The longest distance traversed by a single unit was about 1,000 kilos.

The principal enemy airfields destroyed (inclusive of establishments) are those at Chuchow, Yushan, Kwangfeng, Kwanghsin, Lishui, Wenchow, etc.

Rolling Stock Destroyed

Enemy rolling stock, destroyed: about 500. In addition, the majority of the land establishments accessory to the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway were taken over by the Japanese.

Enemy pill-boxes blasted: approximately 1,500.

Enemy munitions depots destroyed approximately 30.

Enemy war dead: 22,079. War prisoners: 8,292.

Trophies of war are: 92 mountain guns of various denominations; 54,768 bullets in bulk of various denominations and another 969 boxfuls of bullets of various denominations; 159 heavy machine-guns; 400 light machine-guns; 314,668 machine-gun bullets and another 200 boxfuls of machine-gun bullets; 9,368 rifles; 4,811,561 rifle bullets (inclusive of pistol bullets) and another 34 boxfuls; 182 pistols; 2,430 bombs; 2,683 land mines; 207,014 hand-grenades and another 19 boxfuls. Also numerous munitions, communications materials, transportation facilities, numerous quantities of fuel, minerals, etc.

Our loss: 1,061 war dead, including those dying after illness.

War results obtained between August 19 (when readjustment of the front was commenced) and September 20 follow:

Enemy war dead 469; war prisoners 71.

Trophies of war: 1 quick firing gun; 1 trench mortar; 2 heavy machine-guns; 12 light machine-guns; 186 rifles; 8,928 rifle bullets; 15 pistols.

Japanese war dead: 9.

The Headquarters of the Army Forces that operated in the Chekiang area gave the following recountal on Monday of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations:

Area of Combat:

Covered 200,000 Sq.-Km.

The operations were carried out over an area of about 200,000 square kilometers extending to the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi. In the east you see the Tientai mountain ranges, while in the center the Hwangmushan, Fenghsiashan and Chenhsialing mountain ranges, each over 3,000 meters high, stand in juxtaposition. There is a criss-cross of rivers, such as the Chengtan, the Tungkiang, the Huakiang, the Chukiang, the Chengkiang and the Chinkiang. The topographical condition resembles that of the mountainous region in central Japan.

Having an inexhaustible wealth of underground resources, such as very high-grade fluor-spar and non-ferrous metals, and also rich in agricultural products, the region served as the transfusion point of resistance power to Chungking.

The enemy force prior to the start of the operations were about 300,000 strong, consisting of five divisions under the direct command of Chungking; 13 divisions under the indirect command of Chungking; six divisions of the Szechuan army; two divisions of the former northeastern army; and eight newly-organized and temporarily-organized divisions, totalling 34. Besides, there were flying columns, peace preservation corps and special duty corps. All these forces were placed along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, with the headquarters at Shangjao.

This represented about nine per cent of the whole military strength of Chungking, while the forces under the direct and indirect command of Chungking accounted for 16 per cent of Chungking's direct and indirect armies. Thus, the enemy had mobilized a powerful force.

The operations may be divided into the following seven geographical stages:

1. Annihilative battle in the valleys along the Tungyangkiang River.
2. Battle of Kinlang.
3. Battle of Chuchow.
4. Pursuit attack in the west and the reduction of Shangjao.
5. Lishui-Wenchow operations.
6. Sungyang operations.
7. Readjustment of the front.

In order to ensure the attainment of the objective of the recent campaign, our Forces since August 19 had been effecting a readjustment of part of the front. By five months' of relentless attacks and clever, elusive strategy adopted by the Imperial Forces, the enemy suffered irreparable losses and today they are utterly powerless to effect a counter-attack. The enemy's feeble resistance power represents only 0.5 per cent of its original force. Dealing timely attacks to the enemy, the Imperial Forces succeeded in completing the readjustment of the front without the loss of a single soldier.

During the one and a half months from the time the operations were commenced to the middle of June, there were only nine rainless days. In the battle of Chuchow we were thrice overtaken by inundations that were the heaviest in several decades.

For instance, an unnamed unit had to spend several days and nights on end on house-roofs or on trees because the roads were inundated.

Crossing of Rivers

The most titanic struggle was the crossing of the Uchi and the Chukiang Rivers in the face of the enemy. There were no boats available. From the enemy pill-boxes and artillery positions on the opposite banks gunfire came showering on us. But the order to march forward was sternly given. A small undisclosed number of death-defying officers and men dashed into the muddy rapids. Some were killed by enemy gunfire, while some were swallowed into the rapids. Stepping over the bodies of their fallen comrades, the remaining men dashed forward.

In the rear the transport Units could proceed only 2.4 kilos a day. The engineer units were at the greatest pains to build roads and bridges. But by this flood the enemy's contact with the rear was cut off in the battle of Chuchow. Countless numbers of enemy soldiers were drowned. Thus the flood dealt a tremendous blow to the enemy, too.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi area was the reservoir of the resistance power of the enemy's third war sector. This area, containing Kinhua, the stronghold of the Chekiang plutocrats, and rich in resources, was of great importance to Chungking. With the Peking-Hankow railway closed to traffic for two and a half months, the Headquarters of the Imperial Forces were greatly troubled to secure the supply route. Lacking replenishments from the rear, but depending on the meager supplies available on the spot, the large Forces operating there were on a perfect self-supporting basis.

From the foregoing story, it will be seen that the recent operations were the largest since the Hankow campaign, and inflicted a thorough-going blow on the enemy's third war sector. It would be premature, however, to conclude that the enemy's resistance power has gone down. The enemy's equipment and the quality of the enemy soldiers is far below the standard at the outbreak of the China Affair. But graduates of the Military Cadet School who belong to Chiang Kai-shek's central army are still imbued with a strong fighting spirit. The tough resistance put up by enemy officers, graduates of the Military Cadet School, in the battles of Kinlang and Chuchow is praise-worthy.

However, the general populace in Chekiang and Kiangsi, numbering over 10,000,000, who have believed blindly in Chungking's false propaganda, have now become abodeless and thrown into the depths of misery. This is accelerating a military-populace estrangement, and an anti-war feeling is taking possession of the enemy's soldiers, officials and the general public. The Chungking regime is shaking.

The enemy's third war sector has been overthrown from its foundation. The Imperial Forces, having attained their objective, are now setting up the necessary strategic organizations to crush the enemy at every turn, and all the officers and men, convinced of ultimate victory, are undergoing strenuous training day and night to the end that the Chungking regime may be smashed.

JAPAN TO SHIP TOBACCO TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA

P.I. and Java Will Also Be Suppliers in Future—Quota Already Fixed

Domei

SAIGON, September 21.—French Indo-China will hereafter rely on imports of tobacco leaves from Japan, the Philippines and Java to meet its annual demand for 6,000,000,000 cigarettes, it was learned here today.

It was recalled that the French colony, before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, besides producing 4,000 tons of tobacco leaves on its soil, annually imported 6,000 tons from the United States, Manila and Java.

The quota of Japanese leaves to be imported was agreed upon in the new Japan-French Indo-China Economic Treaty concluded in August. The Japanese authorities are making arrangements to export leaves also from Java and the Philippines to French Indo-China.

Japan will also furnish 350 kilograms of rice-paper a year, or enough for the 6,000,000,000 cigarettes, in conformity with the new economic pact.

It was also learned that the Mitsui Company has been entrusted by the Japanese Government with the export of Japanese tobacco leaves to French Indo-China. The Nichiwa Shokai is to cooperate with the Mitsui Company, it was said.

Incendiary Bombs Used Against Hurs

(Continued From Page 1)

flicted on public buildings, especially between New Delhi and Calcutta along the Ganges River, where over 700 post-offices and over 500 railway stations have been demolished and over 1,000 police stations stormed.

In the Bombay and Calcutta districts, factories numbering about 350 have been reduced to a non-productive condition mostly by saboteurs, with indirect damages of over 1,000,000 rupees inflicted, when the other damages are included, the total amount comes to 3,000,000 rupees. At present the centers of uprisings are Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Patna. The British are becoming exhausted with the ceaseless riots which are flaring up.

DRAMATIC TALE OF SUBMARINES

(Continued From Page 1)

begin to lower boats. There was no sign that it would go under speedily.

In the circumstances we decided to bombard the vessel. Our fire was accurate.

The electric torches no longer were visible on the deck. In a few moments the ship was under water.

We had now preyed upon enemy merchantmen.

Out to Bombard Mainland

We came to the point of carrying out a second bombardment of the American continent. How anxiously we waited for an opportunity to shell the mainland of America and Canada!

On June 21 we approached the coast of Canada.

We found Vancouver, an important city of Canada, closely guarded against possible attack. Sea-planes and land planes were patrolling the air over the city incessantly.

In the background of the city were the snow-capped Rocky Mountains.

By means of the periscope we reconnoitered the enemy.

The commander, who had been looking intently through the periscope, turned to the chief gunner. He had formed a definite idea as to how to score a victory over the enemy.

He let the chief gunner have a look through the periscope.

"Be sure to hit that part," the commander told the chief gunner as the latter was taking a look. The commander was in dead earnest. So was the chief gunner.

We must carry out the attack in the quickest possible time. We must complete the shelling in the few moments we would be on the surface. Should we make a mistake, the whole plan would go wrong.

The sun set. The time for us to fire on Vancouver Island came.

In front of us there lay the city of Vancouver under a night sky which was aglow, reflecting the lights of the streets.

Vancouver Is Attacked

"Prepare for a bombardment," came the order of the commander.

Our vessel began to go up to the surface.

The chief gunner, rushing out of the hatch as quickly as he could, ran to the gun, which was dripping with water. In a moment the gun was in action.

The first projectile from the gun hissed in the direction of the naval wireless station.

A second and a third shell were fired. All went in the direction of the same station.

Our wireless operator told us that the station was sending an "S O S."

Evidently the enemy had become suspicious, for the city was plunged into darkness. It was easy to imagine the chaos in the city.

The enemy was cowardly and despicable. But that did not affect our resolution not to depart from the teaching of Bushido in our conduct.

We had already fired on the wireless station to our complete satisfaction. We had done what we had to do.

We went out to sea.

There was now no SOS from the station. Undoubtedly it had been destroyed.

It was now the turn of America to have a taste of what fire from a Japanese gun was like.

When we approached Astoria on the lower reaches of the Columbia River in the State of Oregon, it was night. There was a hazy moon over the city. The city in this setting reminded me of Kyoto.

We came to the surface to reconnoiter. To our surprise we found ourselves among a group of fishing boats.

It was our good fortune not to be observed by any of the boats.

While enjoying the scenery, which was beautiful, we posted ourselves on the lay of the locality.

Submarine Attacks Astoria

The following day, that is on June 22, we managed to get to a point, a certain distance from Astoria, although it was dangerous to do so, with the water too shallow for a submarine to operate in at the mouth of the river.

Soon we were on surface. The barrel of the gun was reflecting the rays of the moon.

Presently the gun was sending projectile after projectile toward the city.

There were two men at the gun. They were as quick in action as a man could be.

A number of projectiles from our gun hit the railway station. The naval wireless station and the military establishment in the neighborhood were destroyed by our fire.

All this happened in the short space of a few minutes.

Presently sirens were shrieking over the city. The enemy had become aware of the presence of hostile craft in the vicinity.

We went out to sea in a leisurely manner.

When we were at a safe distance from the city, we heard the enemy firing blindly.

It is evident that we took the city by surprise. For after our cannonade, the command of the American defense district on the western coast of the Pacific came out with a bulletin saying that a Japanese submarine bombarded the city two times.

We had attained the goal of bombarding the American continent. Now we were speeding homeward across the Pacific.

Presently we observed a whale on the surface in front of us.

In a moment the bow of our vessel hit the side of the whale. The sea monster made a vain attempt to get under water. It tried to hit our vessel with its tail. The water around us was red with the blood of the wounded animal.

Shouts of joy went up from the throats of us in the vessel. It seemed to us a lucky omen that we should have hit a whale in the middle of an ocean.

CHUNGKING IS WORRIED

Domei

CANTON, September 22.—Obviously worried over the growth in shortage of materials and resources, the Chungking regime has decided to dispatch an industrial research mission to the northwestern district of China as the first step in the general industrialization of that area, according to Chungking dispatches.

It is reported that the mission, consisting of leading officials of the Economics Department as well as selected scientists and chemists, left Chungking yesterday for Lanchow in Kansu Province.

KIRIN BEER

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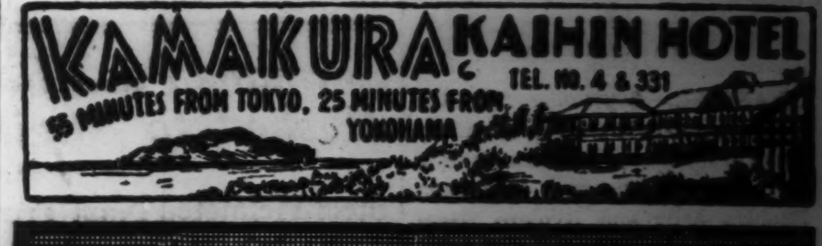

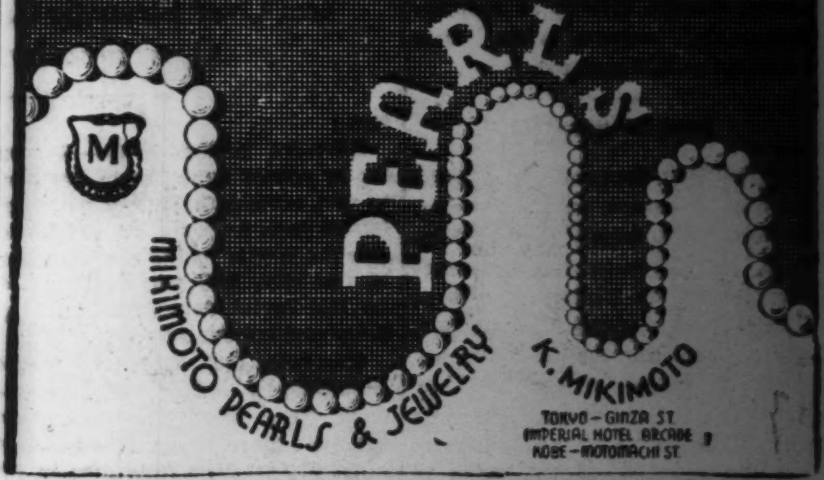

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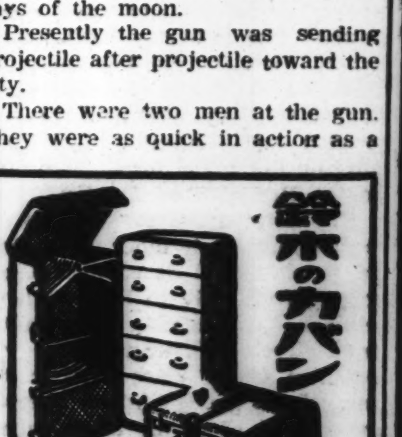

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BRAVE WOMAN AIDS WIVES OF FARMERS

Rate of Infant Mortality Lowered in Kimozawa-gun as Result of Mrs. Ito's Work

Citing Mrs. Naoko Ito, 56, of Iwate Prefecture, as one of the true and typical "Mothers of Japan," Bummei Tsuchiya, of the Japan Literary National Service Association, in the Yomiuri-Hochi describes how this brave woman won the respect and praise of all in her prefecture for her painstaking efforts and untiring devotion in the proper care of infants and in aiding the upbringing and education of children. Mr. Tsuchiya's article follows:

For the purpose of visiting "the typical Japanese mother," Mrs. Naoko Ito, I entrained, one day, for her native village, Mizuzawa-machi in Iwate Prefecture. After being hospitably received by Mr. Sasaki, chief of the Yomiuri-Hochi branch office in the town, I was guided by him through paddy-fields and meandering, gloomy alleys until I finally reached the residence of Mrs. Ito.

Kimozawa-gun, in which the town of Mizuzawa is located, is well known for its abundant production of superior-quality rice. From years ago it has been the custom of this district for all brides to assist the harvest in the paddy-fields. These brides, although burdened with household duties, are obliged to assist their husbands in the field. During the rice-planting and harvest seasons, these young housewives have to rise at about 3 in the morning to prepare a hurried breakfast for the family before scurrying off to their field work. After a hard day's toil, they return late in the evening, and once again busy themselves with their menial, household labors.

Live Strenuous Lives

Pregnancy is not an excuse to stay out of the fields. Even at childbirth, a mother is not allowed to remain in bed more than a few days. After this period, the infant is placed in a cradle, called the "ichigo," to be cared for by someone in her family, while the mother goes out to pursue her tasks in the fields. During the recess intervals, once in the morning and again in the afternoon, a mother may be seen giving her breast to the baby, but never is she found cuddling or carrying the infant around. Even during the cold winter, she is not allowed to warm herself in the "Kotatsu" (a foot warmer with a quilt over it) or at a fireplace. The rate of infant mortality, miscarrying and giving birth to still-born babies is high. Realizing the tremendous loss to the country resulting from these miscarriages and abortive deliv[illegible] set out on a grave mission of bringing down the rate of infant mortality to a minimum. Due to the fact that girls in her town and throughout Iwate Prefecture usually marry at about 17 or 18 years of age, the birth rate, on the average, is very high. Giving birth to 5 or 6 children is not considered large, as the majority have more than 10 children. However, as the direct cause of infant mortality as well as the nature and cause of children's diseases were not clearly known, Mrs. Ito was greatly tormented and distressed. Thus, she devoted her utmost attention to the task of ensuring the best possible growth of babies and children. A baby home was opened by her to receive and care for them while their mothers participated in the fields.

In addition, with the help of Miss Fujiko Suzuki, a visiting nurse, she pays frequent calls on the village homes, lecturing on parental care and the nursing and treatment of infants. Through Mrs. Ito's untiring endeavors and efforts, in collaboration with the young men's association of the town, much has been done in actually lowering the high infant mortalities.

Comes of Samurai Family

Mrs. Naoko Ito, is the fourth daughter of a distinguished samurai family known as Hattori. After the death of her husband, Yugo Ito, formerly a member of the faculty of Peers' College, she was faced with the task of carrying out her husband's duties as well as raising and educating her three daughters. While her husband was still alive, Mrs. Naoko Ito, served him with all the docility and faithfulness of a typical and exemplary wife and mother. Not only did she bring up and educate her daughters but also gave her utmost attention and care to her brother and sister-in-laws. Thus, the commendation bestowed on her as being one of the "Mothers of Japan," was truly well-earned and deserved.

Anti-U.S. Drive Spurred

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 21.—The Anti-British and Anti-American Aggression Association, which has since its inauguration been leading the Chinese people in dispelling from their minds the deep-rooted idea of relying on Britain and the United States, has launched its second membership campaign.

Burmese Cheroot

To a beginner who smokes the cheroot, the native cigar of the Burmese, the experience is far from enjoyable, but to those hardened lovers of cheroot, puffing the cheroot is most gratifying. The cheroot is about three or four inches long, but when giant smokes are needed, it may be a foot or over. Smokers can enjoy the pleasure of these foot or over cheroot for as long as half an hour. However there is one danger—the ashes of the giant cigar still glowing and falling off may start a wholesale fire, be it on the smoker's clothes or any inflammable object. In smoking these giant cheroots, therefore, caution should be most stringently observed. The cheroot resembles the leaf of the paulownia of Japan (called tenape in Burma) and when rolled, it tastes like cigarettes made in Japan. When one becomes used to the cheroot, he'll become addicted to it that to get away from the habit it is most difficult. The pictures show: (1) cutting of the leaves; (2) the actual making of the cheroot; (3) heaps of the cheroot; and (4) a Japanese soldier giving a light to a Burmese smoking a cheroot.

Australia's Collapse Seen

Vivid Eye-Witness Account of Bombing of Port Darwin by Member of Naval Press Corps Points To Downfall of Southern Continent

Australia, orphan of the Pacific, is fated to die a very miserable death. The end of Australia, abandoned by America and Britain, will come when what is left of his air force has been swept off of the earth's surface. According to the testimony of Sachio Togawa, member of the Naval Press Corps, who was with a group of sea hawks when they visited the air base of Port Darwin on August 26, Australia will [illegible] at a very early date.

It was on a certain day of March this year that the hawks of the Imperial Navy blasted Port Darwin. There have since been few days and nights which did not witness naval hawks active over the enemy base, raining high explosive bombs on it.

For a time after the enemy base began to receive the attention of Imperial sea hawks, enemy planes appeared over the air-field which was the starting point of the aerial expedition against Australia, with which Mr. Togawa was, doing what harm they could in counterattacks.

The air force of Australia then was worth something. Of late it has very rarely showed itself over this air-field.

This, in combination with the very feeble resistance put by Australian airmen against Japanese sea hawks in their daily raid on Port Darwin, has forced the member of the Naval Press Corps to the conclusion that the Australian air force has ceased to be for all practical purposes.

Gives Eye-Witness Account

Mr. Togawa's eye-witness account of the raid on Port Darwin in which he took part on August 26 follows:

The commander of the unit which was to carry out a raid on Port Darwin called together the members of the unit and spoke to them in the following strain:

"The object of the first attack group is the area south of Port Darwin. The object of the second attack group is the Broom air-field. The object of the third attack group is the military establishments located midway between the west air-field and the ctiy of Port Darwin. The attack is to be effectuated at night. There is no reason why a night raid should not be a complete success if it is carried out with conviction. I want all of you to do your best."

Hardly before the commander had finished speaking, which he did in a very clear and determined voice, the second attack group with which I was, was up in the air.

We were heading for Port Darwin. We went higher and higher. A pale moon was over our heads. The Southern Cross had been lost to sight.

As we left the air-field, I thought to myslef that up in the air I would be in a world of stars. That did not come about. The stars I found above me when we were at a high altitude seemed less in number than they were when I saw them before we took off.

As we flew, I looked to the right and to the left. I found a comrade plane flying almost abreast of the machine of which I was an occupant.

They were rocking gently in the sky as if suspended in mid-air. The wings were basking in the blue-white moonlight. They looked like flame-emitting sky-rockets running across the sky as they flew on with their monster-like figures.

In the direction of Darwin the Orion constellation was seen declining sharply to the right. The formation had not come out over the ocean. The horizon was hidden in the mist, and I could not tell the sky from the sea. Between here and Darwin, our objective, there is not a shadow of an island to screen our ken.

Calm Against Danger

In spite of myself I took stock of the crew with whom I was to share the common fate. They were all youths ranging in ages from 20 to 25 or 26. Some of them had docile, boyish looks. Calm as if they were going to a maneuver, they were carrying out their respective assignments. Can this be the bearing of men bound for the death line? I was ashamed that I alone was on the stretch.

Last night one of the planes that made a night attack on Darwin in formation failed to come back in time. The formation leader and the land crew who were waiting at the base felt an ominous foreboding surging on their minds. Ten minutes passed; twenty, thirty. The solitary plane did come back! He had missed the comrade planes in the air and bombed Darwin single-handed.

"To miss the formation is due to carelessness," the formation leader's words were sharp. Later, however, he whispered appreciatively to me, "You see they're all boys about 24 or 25 years old. They do admirably well. That chap, for instance, flew across X X nautical miles and carried out bombing single-handed. Some young men of his age at home may be making up to their parents."

I had a mental picture of the formation leader's face full of affection. Ominous clouds were passing to and fro.

We were now at an altitude of X X meters. It became so cold that we changed into electric-heated clothes. A young pilot looked up to the sky. I followed suit. The moon, now more beautiful, was radiating a clear ray. I recalled my mother who would tell me, "Look, son, in that moon rabbits are making rice cakes."

"Watch me, mother, I am out to storm the enemy city of Darwin," this young Wild Eagle must have been thinking to himself. But he was engrossed in checking up the gauge. He was not looking at the moon. He was apparently trying to ascertain the position of the stars to see whether the plane was flying over the planned course. Darwin was all that occupied his mind. A noble sense of devotion to duty that transcends affection between parent and child, between brothers, between man and woman. That was all.

"Did you expect to come back alive at the time of the first raid on Darwin?" I asked a young Wild Eagle. At that moment he answered "I did not think of life or death. The only thing I was concerned with was to make my bombs hit their mark." I felt ashamed at my stupid question. Stuck in his belt is always a revolver. It is to be used in shooting out his own brains should the plane ever be shot down. There is nothing he fears more than the shame in being taken prisoner. The idea to die for the nation has decided for these young men what their philosophy of life and death should be like. To them, the philosophy of life and death which took those whom we, ordinary men, look upon as heroes and great minds years to reach, is a simple thing. 'Die for the nation' expresses it all, decides it all. That is the reason why the Wild Eagles of Japan have no match, that is why Japan's Naval Air Units are the strongest in the world.

The plane begins to climb. We are probably near the enemy. Breathing becomes difficult so I put on my oxygen mask. It seems that we have passed Cape Fork Roy. Soon we will be over Darwin. There are no clouds over the sea but traces of haze can be seen. The plane finally reaches X X meters, the altitude for bombing. The temperature is X X degrees below zero and it is bitingly cold even though I am wearing an electrically-heated suit. Breathing is very difficult. Even the thundering roar of the engines seems far away. Sergeant-Major X X, unit commander of the third attack unit, signals to me that we have arrived. I look down through the window and see the continent lying there quietly in the moonlight. It is Australia. It is really Australia. The enemy land which until now I had only seen on the map is lying here below me. Our attention was drawn to one point on this vast continent, Port Darwin. The whistle sounds off a warning to prepare for bombing. The bomber looks through his sights. The formation roars toward the objective, Port Darwin. Each tooth, each nail, each drop of blood, our whole bodily selves hurtle toward Darwin.

A terrible sleepiness comes over me, because, no doubt I am inexperienced in flying at such altitudes. It is a sleepiness that comes from lack of oxygen. I feel that I am being drawn into the earth, I am so sleepy. To fight the sleepiness I cut off the heat in my electric suit. The fierce cold again bites into me but I am still sleepy.

Suddenly, searchlight beams shot from directly below us. One, two, three, all together 18 from various points within the city. The beams grope through the air trying to catch us. We pay no attention to them and point directly into the city. The fingers of light come closer. It feels as though some giant is trying to tickle us. Suddenly everything flares up in brightness. We have been caught by a searchlight. Then there are two flashes far below us and the plane bounces in the air once or twice. Anti-aircraft guns. I tell myself that this is to be expected. Flashes continue at various points below us. They can shoot all they want, there is absolutely no feeling of fear.

Then I hear the dull thud of explosion. X X kilogram bombs have been released. Darwin is trembling below us. The bombs drop toward their objective as if they were living things, as if they were being pulled there. One second, two seconds. . . then sudden flashes of light. The bombs have hit their mark. The plane circles slowly to the left. Huge flames shoot up from the point the bombs have hit. Probably some oil tanks are burning. Darwin has been thrown into chaos and is an inferno caused by steel and explosives.

On the way home we greet the rising sun. The blue-black sky gradually turns golden and the stars give way to the sun. The huge circle of light peeps over the horizon. Flashes of gold dance along the wings, the wings which have done their duty. It is the sunrise of East Asia. The sun rises with full speed, it goes up and up, just as does the nation it represent.

Confucius' Rites Planned

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 21.—Li Sheng-Wu, Minister of Education, will proceed to Chufu, Shantung, to preside over the sacrificial ceremonies to be held there, on the natal anniversary of Confucius on September 28. Chufu is the birthplace of the Great Sage.

JAVA CAMPAIGN WON THROUGH AIR FORCES

Cooperated Fully With Land Unit—Ground Crews Had Vital Role

The resplendent war results gained by the Japanese Air Units in the Java Campaign served as the leading factor in realizing the surrender of the enemy. Behind the gallant deeds performed by the "Wild Eagles" there lies the unstinted efforts of the ground crews without whose wholehearted cooperation such performances would never be realized.

The brilliant operations of the Otake Air Unit, which occupied Kalidjati airdrome in cooperation with the Shoji contingent, and the latter's drive against Bandoeng in collaboration with the Endo Air Unit, are described in a Batavia dispatch to Domei as follows:

"Captain Ikusaburo Otake, of the Otake Air Unit, immediately launched a terrific drive against Kalidjati airdrome in collaboration with the Shoji contingent after a successful landing was effected on Java on March 1. No trouble was experienced in reducing and occupying the airdome which was cleared of enemy forces around noon that day.

No Time Lost

"At 4 p.m. on the same day the ground crew arrived and no time was lost in preparing the airdrome for operations. The enemy had lain mines on the runways of the airfields at Batavia and Bandoeng to obstruct the Japanese Forces after their occupation. However, as the Kalidjati airdrome had been the only air base left to the enemy forces, no mines had been laid there. It took the ground crew from the night of March 1 to the morning of the following day to get everything in order.

"On the morning of March 2 several enemy planes were seen flying over the airfield and in no time our air units engaged them in fierce aerial combats with the result that three of the enemy planes were shot down with the rest taking to their heels after dropping a few bombs at random.

"At the point where the Japanese Forces had effected a landing some soldiers were seen unloading war equipment. The enemy planes attempted to obstruct these operations but without success. With the arrival of the morning of March 4 everything on the airfield was set for action.

"The hoji contingent, which had reduced Kaladjati airdrome and had advanced toward Bandoeng launched a terrific attack against a strong enemy force hiding out in the Remban fortress opposite to Bandoeng fortress. The enemy force was numerically superior to the Shoji contingent and had offered stubborn resistance from a number of pillboxes which had been set up at various strategic points.

"As the enemy forces were gradually reinforced and as contingent Commander Shoji realized that the situation was serious he resolutely determined to make a death-defying charge and informed Air Unit Commander Endo to that effect. When Commander Endo received notification as to the intended move he replied that he would have every single plane of his unit cooperate in the engagement to the bitter end.

"Thus from the day of March 3 the terrific bombing operations of our planes commenced with Kalidjati airdrome as their base.

"With the grim determination to recapture the airdrome, the enemy, with a mechanized unit of 150 tanks and 20 armored cars, planned to launch an offensive against our forces, with a view to directing their attack from both sides. However, the preparation for this attack were found out by Japanese scout planes, with the result that a bombing expedition was carried out against the newly formed enemy mechanized unit. The menace to the Japanese Forces was completely crushed.

Prompt Act Hailed

"The promptness with which the Japanese Air Units, in cooperation with the ground crews, discharged their respective duties and fulfilled their respective missions deserve commendation. As soon as a unit takes off loaded with bombs, another follows it, and by the time the third batch takes off, the first is returning in triumph.

"Every precaution is taken to see that nothing goes wrong, with the ground crew examining the engines of each plane to see that they are in tip top condition. Indeed, our intrepid airmen are so busy with their respective duties that they have no time to wipe the sweat from their bodies. So high is their enthusiasm that they often go out on a raid minus a meal.

"The high-speed operations of our air units required tremendous efforts on the part of those who are in charge of transporting and loading bombs. Moreover, the landing field was turned into a marsh on account of the heavy rainfalls, adding greatly to the existing difficulties.

"Signs of fatigue were observed on the faces of the officers and men who had not found time for a square meal for several days, but realizing that the planes must be supplied with bombs they grimly stuck to their tasks. Their uniforms would be torn, the flesh of their shoulders lacerated, while blisters would cover their hands. Such fortitude and patience as displayed by those fighting men are indispensible factors for attaining victory in war by fighting to the last ditch."

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NETSUKE

Compressed Beauty in Your Hand

"Netsuke," which held a small role in the sculpture and handicraft of the Yedo Period, has been left somewhat unnoticed till today. Although its origin has not yet been clarified, some tiny carvings that could have been "netsuke" appeared sometime in the Kanei era, or in the middle of the 17th century, and from the latter part of the same century to the early part of the following century, exquisite ones appeared.

Then as tobacco pouches came into fad, this simple artcraft flourished remarkably, reaching its peak in the latter part of the 18th century, from which time it gradually declined.

With the Meiji Restoration, a great change took place in the people's style of living, and "netsuke" having gone out of use, was soon forgotten. At present, it has found more admirers in foreign lands, where there are more collections of it now than in its home country. Although a simple artcraft with a life of only some 300 years, its career being thus, there are many points of interest to be discovered in it.

Peculiarity of Art

The peculiarity of Japanese art lies in that it has no distinct world of its own. Even in sculpture and painting, said to be the purest of arts, those of the Japanese are closely related with the actual world. To our simple ancestors, it was impossible to separate their three dimensional sculptures from the actual world.

Even painting which can definitely be separated from this world of reality, although three dimensional in appearance, actually consists of only one dimension and is a world one, same as theirs.

They could perhaps become so completely absorbed in the painting that they could forget the form. There were, however, more objective reasons.

For a long period of time, the Japanese painting was not painted for its sake alone. It was painted either on paper sliding-doors, screens, or on picture scrolls, and occasionally on temple walls.

Western painting too does come into contact with its environment as decoration, and the harmony between the two worlds is given quite a consideration. However, a distinct line is drawn between looking at an art piece as a decoration, and the appreciation of the piece as pure art. The appreciator, as well as the artist, strives to find in it a world of beauty of its own.

As stated before, contrary to Western art, Japanese art is closely connected with daily life, and hence can be readily used in artcraft. It is for this reason that the Japanese artcraft has been enriched so substantially.

A peculiarity can also be seen in the paintings worked out on the artcraft articles. There is little or no difference between those utilized in artcraft and those painted for the sake of appreciation alone.

Even articles like screens, which have two or three different sides, are painted on as though they were of one surface. Sliding screens, which overlap one another, and kimonos, the different parts of which overlap likewise, are painted on as one surface. In short, when painting is used in artcraft, it is done in the same manner as in pure painting painted for appreciation's sake only.

Sculpture and Artcraft

Let us now look at the relationship between sculpture and artcraft.

As independent sculptures, there are the Buddha images and dolls, which, unlike Western sculpture, do not exist in an abstract world but are blended into our world.

"Netsuke," however, does not go into the actual world like the doll, nor does it come into direct contact with the practical world like the carvings applied to architectures and implements.

Although the doll and the "netsuke" are made in a similar manner, the former is appreciated by placing it on a surface parallel to the earth. Even if one should take an ornamental doll into his hands to look at it, he is immediately caught with the yearning to place it back on its pedestal. And the moment the doll is put back, it comes back to our own world.

The "netsuke," on the other hand, is not appreciated when placed on a pedestal, for we immediately think of it in use, hanging at one's waist or tucked inside the "obi." The "netsuke" seems most out of place when used as a decoration on a table.

Whether it be attached or not to a tobacco pouch, when appreciating it we like to take it up in our hands and not look at it on the table, as is the case with the doll. Although a slight matter, this fact gives concrete proof that we do not think of it as belonging to a world based on the actual ground.

We like to hold an object in our hands when appreciating it in order to bring it closer to our heart. In the case of the "netsuke", we are trying to form in it and through it a world of beauty separated from this actual world. This wish of ours may be seen more concretely in other relations.

Practicability and Beauty

First of all we must note that the "netsuke" has a special existence in artcraft. As is already known, "netsuke" was attached with strings to seal cases, and purses, and later to tobacco pouches, to prevent these articles from slipping off. It is slightly different from the carvings done directly on the articles.

The utility articles as the seal case and others are joined to the "netsuke" by means of the string, and consequently, although the article and the "netsuke" may be considered as comprising one article, the latter may be readily disconnected from the former to be appreciated as an art piece.

As the significance of artcraft lies in the harmony of practicability and beauty, the above might not be a true way of appreciating. However, in the case of "netsuke," it does not have an intrinsic relationship with the tobacco pouch or the seal case. It is merely used to hang the articles from the "obi," for which purpose hardly any device is needed. As long as it is not too large to be slipped through the "obi" and has no sharp corners, it would answer the qualifications of a "netsuke." It, therefore, has very little restriction to become an art piece.

As the "netsuke" has very little connection with the practical world, it is nearest in our sculptural art to Western sculpture. This must be one reason why "netsuke" was so highly prized in the West, although there also might have been the more practical reason that it is convenient in many ways to collect.

Despite the similarity of "netsuke" to Western sculpture, a difference cannot but exist between the two kinds of sculpture of the East and the West.

No Contact With World

There is a "netsuke" piece by Miwa, called "Bekako," showing a child hiding a fox mask with his left hand and making faces. Anyone looking at the piece would unconsciously be drawn into the child's world of innocence.

Such intimate contact between the world of the art piece and the actual world is not permissible in pure sculpture. In the latter, the appreciator stands completely cut off from reality before a world of beauty.

The good "netsuke" artists were usually artistically inclined recluses, who excelled in painting as well. This was the case with such famous ones as Rippo Nonoguchi, Shuzan Yoshimura, and Shugetsu Higuchi.

Although this could not have been the only reason, the "netsuke," like many of our other sculptures, developed in close relationship with painting, not in its technique but mainly in its ideas.

Subject Matter

From the standpoint of pure sculpture, this branch of art should represent the human body, for the human body is the most permeated with thought and emotion among all forms. The animal, which is closely related to human life, follows next as subject matter for sculpture. However, when the animal is represented alone, the work either loses its value as pure sculpture or deteriorates.

Plants as subject matter for sculpture are, of course, out of the question although they are often worked out in wood engraving, which is closely connected with painting in its technique.

The "netsuke" artists took this subject matter rather frequently into their work as in Gyokusai Kai's "Natamame Netsuke," in which the horse bean and snail are carved.

They then went still further to carve the entire scene instead of representing only bits. For example, there was the one showing a cat playing with the peacock's feather. Then there was the one about a monkey stealing his sleeping master's meal. Hoshin, who was known for hole carving, carved a palace, working in the scenery of "sansui" (mountain and river) around it and went to such minute detail as to show the courtiers in the palace. To bring out the smoothness and the necessary roundness of a "netsuke," he deftly inserted the work into a carving of clamshell.

Characteristics of Pure Art

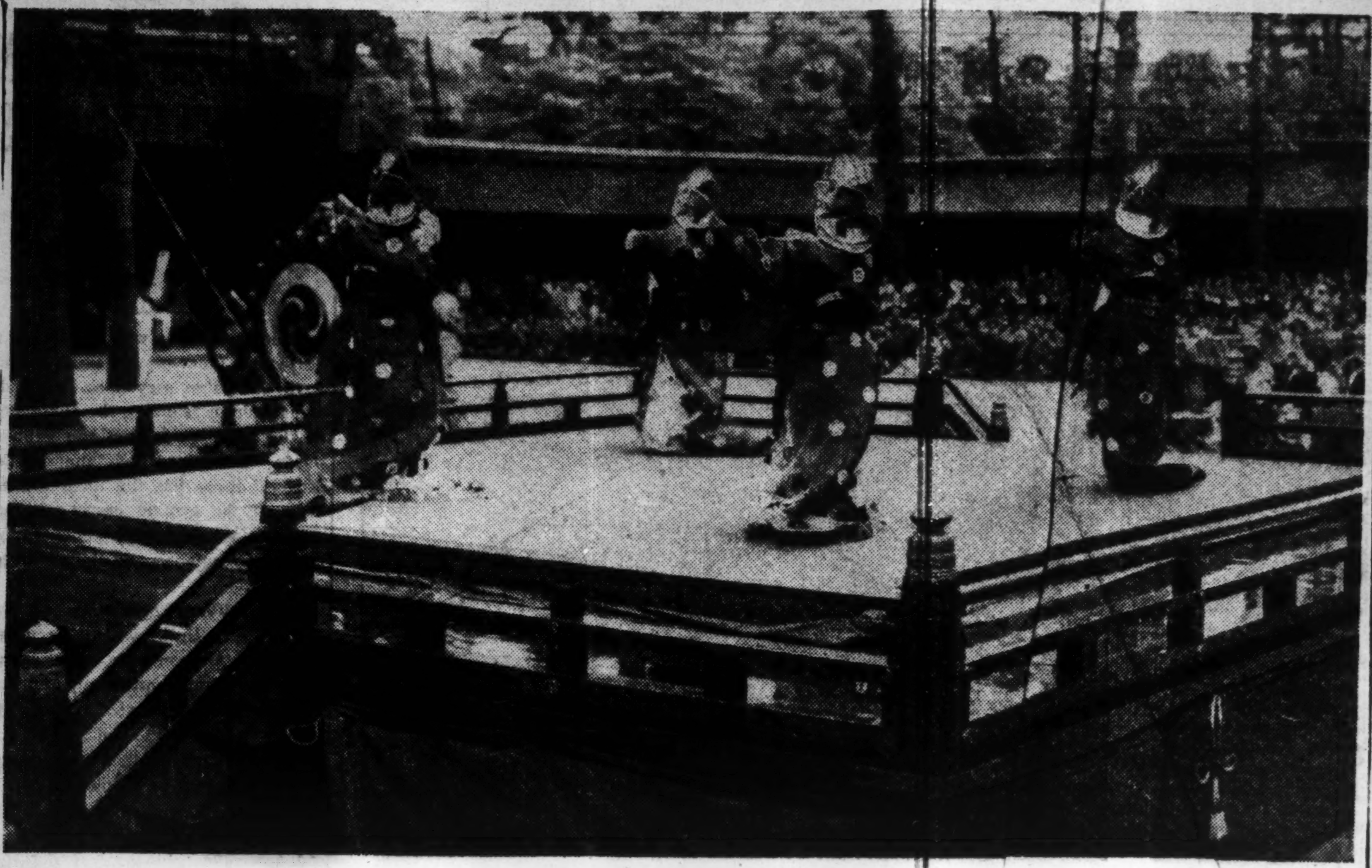
As can be seen from the above, while having the peculiarity of Japanese sculpture, the "netsuke" has, at the same time, some characteristics of pure art. This fact must have been of special attraction to the Westerners.

When looked at from the viewpoint of cultural history, as ornaments to be hung at the waist, there was the "gyoku hai" used in the ceremonial gowns by the upper class. There was also the "in-no-himo." They were both hung low from the waist. Later the "in-ro" or seal case came into being, to which the "netsuke" was connected.

The "in-ro," it seems, was not yet used in the Ashikaga Period. It definitely belongs to the samurai class. As these ornaments were gradually brought down from the upper class to the lower, they came to be used by the ordinary citizens as purse and tobacco pouch. This custom of hanging valuable ornaments is then a very old one of our country.

As the custom was spread among the citizens, it became almost wholly practical. However, as it originally was ornamental in nature, it is quite natural that great effort was still put in beautifying the articles, although they were mainly for practical purposes.

We may also say that in the effort to beautify these articles which were usually concealed by the sleeves lies the remarkable peculiarity of the Japanese people. And we should also take into note that it was not so long ago that people could walk nonchalantly down the streets with precious ornaments at the waist, with no fear of being robbed.—(By Tsuneyoshi Tsuzumi, in Geijutsu Nippon no Tankyu)



BUGAKU

The World's Oldest Dances

When the fugitive material of the dance is considered, it seems like a miracle that Bugaku, the music and dances preserved at the Imperial Court of Japan, should have survived the vicissitudes of time. Thirteen centuries ago, the dances and music of India, China and Korea began to migrate to this country.

Music and dancing began to filter into Japan during the reign of the Emperor Suiko when his son, Prince Shotoku, espoused the cause of Buddhism, and became the patron of the arts. Then Mimashi, a Korean musician, who had studied music and dancing in China of the Wu Dynasty style, settled in Japan and taught youths how to perform Gigaku in the village of Sakurai in Yamato Province.

Gigaku was given on the occasion of great Buddhist ceremonies in the temples at Nara. Later on, it became the entertainment of the Court. Under the patronage of several music-loving Emperors, Gagaku was founded. This was a music institution which had both music and dance departments. Gradually Gigaku declined, and out of Gagaku developed a special kind of dramatic performance called Bugaku.

These dances were given an honored place during the ceremonies in connection with the enthronement of the Emperors, at banquets within the Imperial Palace, and at high festivals associated with the customs of the Imperial Family.

Bugaku is the accumulation of a thousand years, and in it are represented the music and dances of India and China which long ago perished in these countries. Not only have the music scores been recorded, but the notation of the dances as well, while the costumes, masks, and accessories have been carefully refashioned from time to time, banded down as family secrets, and jealously guarded by the hereditary musicians and dancers.

Some of the Bugaku dances are religious, others ritual or magic. Some were made for children to present, or to be given at weddings, upon congratulatory occasions, and for processions. Others were brought to Japan by tribute bearers to the Imperial Court, and there are Bugaku pieces which represent triumph after battle, such as Bairo, which was given at the banquet of rejoicing at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, Bugaku dances also forming part of the entertainment at the Court when the Russo-Japanese War ended.

Through Bugaku may be seen Japan's intercourse with Asia long ago. Dances and music came, not only from India, China and Korea, but from such distant parts as Cambodia and Bohkara. Central Asia and Tibet must have also contributed to the influences that flowed into Japan, while dances were brought from Mongolia, and even from the regions of Siberia.

Masks

In the matter of masks alone may be found the changes in the theatrical entertainment of these days. The Gigaku masks were large, made of light wood, covering the entire head. They were realistic, grotesque and chiefly represented animals. Worn as a disguise or masquerade, they were of a primitive nature. Bugaku masks, however, were less primitive, and much more human. They were symbolic rather than realistic. The mask-makers faithfully copied the Gigaku and Bugaku representations, but made nothing original. From them, however, the masks of the No stage were inspired. These became an expression of Japan's genuine genius, masks portraying character, tragedy and comedy, and when animated by the spirit of the actors give the impression of being alive.

But the Bugaku masks show great variety, having come from many countries. There is the humoresque mask worn in Ninomai, a comic dance, the character an old man who seems to typify a Chinese god of laughter in some bygone age. A terrifying gold mask is used when Ran Ryo-o is given. The tradition behind it is that a young Chinese warrior, wishing to conceal his features, puts on this mask to frighten his enemies. The dance represents his exaltation after his successful fight in battle.

A large, red-lacquered, animalic mask is seen on the dancer who performs Bato, and is said to owe its origin to India. The slanting eye brows, fantastic nose and mouth give the impression of strength and courage, and the hair which is made of coarse black cord, falls loosely over the face.

Nasori is a strange, blue mask representing a dragon from the land of dragons, China. Saisoro is a death mask, the character of an old man, who is supposed to be gathering mulberry leaves, and so old and weak that he leans on a staff. Courtiers in the old days who performed this piece were said to die soon after, and their rank was elevated in anticipation of their death. This superstition is so well noted that no one will now appear in it. Another mask of great interest is Kitoku, so named from a tribe living in the region between the Amur River and the Japan Sea. The white face, square jaw, white beard and mustache, seem to indicate it was intended to represent a European.

Orchestra

The orchestra of Bugaku is composed of 18 musicians, and they occupy a position behind the stage. The following instruments are used: the "hickiriki," a short oboe with double reed having a strident, pungent tone. This instrument takes up the principal melody; "teki" is a short, thick transverse flute, having a plaintive tone. It augments the melody or supplies rapid passages of counterpoint; "sho," an instrument of 13 small bamboo tubes with metal reeds which forms the depth of sound for the background; "kakko," a drum which carries the rhythmic design of the piece, "shoko," a small metal plate struck by two sticks; "taiko," a small bass drum struck now and then by wooden mallets.

In listening to the orchestra it is evident that it has been kept uncontaminated for a thousand years, and its great age fills the listeners with respect. It possesses dignity, emotion and beauty, and cannot be treated with indifference as it has a compelling quality.

The costumes of the musicians are in keeping with the elevated and refined strains of the instruments and the dignified bearing of the dancers. The skirts, which bag at the knees, are of heavy, white, damask silk woven in grey designs. The upper tunic is of thin, dark material, richly embroidered, which covers but one arm, the other shows the same pattern as the skirt. The hoods of brocade in their outlines suggest birds. On either side is the Imperial pawlonia crest in silver. The musicians sit cross-legged before their instruments.

The support and encouragement of Bugaku by the Emperors kept the music and dramatic dances alive. But during a period of a hundred years the country was torn by conflicts between the feudal chiefs. The administration of the country was in the hands of the military leaders.

At this time the Court could not maintain Bugaku. But Horyuji, and Tenno-ji, the wealthy and influential Buddhist temples at Nara and Osaka respectively, required the services of the Bugaku orchestra and dancers, and here they found employment, and were able to keep together.

Prestige Restored

Yet had it not been for Hideyoshi, the war-lord of that time, Bugaku might have vanished, and not a trace of it would have remained to tell of its glorious past. Wishing to entertain the Emperor at the palatial residence he had built, Hideyoshi called a Bugaku company to give the entertainment for the Imperial visitor.

The company of Bugaku dancers then performed in the presence of the Emperor remembering that their ancestors had appeared for centuries at Court. They were given an impetus which created new hope and courage to carry on their traditions. Their prestige was restored and they began once more in earnest to practise their art. Later, the Tokugawa Shogunate supported the Bugaku musicians and dancers, and today the ancient art is again under the patronage of the Imperial Court.

Once an exclusive entertainment at Court, in recent years Bugaku has been seen more and more by the people, and it seems only a question of time until this esthetic heritage of the past, no doubt the oldest extant dances in the world, will be enjoyed to a greater degree by the public.

In the fullness of time, also, Bugaku, which represents dances from all parts of Asia, may be given as a gift to the world. The treasured music and dancing of a thousand years would not fail to find the appreciation it deserves among the nations.

Soldier and Flower

Little white flower, so sweet and free,
Far from Yamato's gleaming beach and foam,
Sweet flower, will you please come with me
That I may send you to mother at home?

I saw you, too, on that unforgettable day,
Peeping from amidst the rank-growing grass
Trampled and torn from the fierce affray
When my dear friend had fallen, alas!

When tired and weary I lay me down to rest
After fighting and marching for endless days,
'Tis a joy unsurpassed in this bleak wilderness
To scent your fragrance which forever stays.

How can I leave you on this desolate tract
Where tomorrow the wind of strife may blow?
Come, let me put you safe in my knapsack
And take you with me wherever I may go.

('Jinchu Kurabu')

Passing

What of our life! 'Tis imaged by a boat:
The wide dawn sees it on the sea afloat; swiftly it rows away.
And on the dancing waves no trace is seen
That it has ever been!

Illusion

That which we see in sleep,
Is that alone a dream?
To me the world itself
Is not what it may seem,
But just a phantasy!

Faded Hues

Motoyoshi no Miko

Fair and unchanged in hue the flowers appear,
As in last Springtime, exquisite to see,
But one with whom I saw them bloom last year Hath changed to me!

Plum-Blossom

In this Spring night
Of all-pervading grey,
No ray of light
Reveals the plum-tree's spray,
But viewless to the skies
Its perfumes still arise.

GHOSTS AND LIGHTS

An Analysis of Their Origin and Nature

Stories of ghosts and apparitions appear in prolific abundance during the summer season, and the theaters and cinema halls feature programs in which ghosts occupy the central theme.

There must be several reasons for this, but it seems to me that the principal reason is that the conventional costumes of ghosts can be worn only during the summer. I have yet to hear of ghosts which appeared wearing heavy overcoats or woollen mufflers.

Ghosts appear only during the night, but I have heard of ghosts which dared to show themselves in broad daylight, and which, on being rebuked for breaking the traditional convention of ghosts, replied that the night was too dark for them to see properly. But apart from such exceptions, it is the general rule for ghosts to make their appearance during the night.

In pitch darkness, however, it is impossible for a ghost to present itself effectively to men, for men cannot see in the dark. It follows, therefore, that some kind of lighting effect is necessary for a ghost to perform its function properly.

The illumination used by ghosts are termed ghostly lights, and in general it is believed that ghostly lights are greenish-white in color and entirely without heat. In the "Seven Mysteries of Echigo" Nankei Tachibana describes a "ghostly ball of fire" and follows:

"I drew my dagger from my bosom, and warily approached the ghostly light, and was surprised to find that it emitted no heat. . . ."

The modern reader will at once realize that this ghostly ball of fire must have been a natural-gas ball of fire, such as is often seen in regions where the sub-soil is peaty.

Ghostly lights that float in the air without any solid form are regarded as spirits of dead men. There are many people who declare that they have seen such spirits but nobody can say exactly what they are like.

Phosphorus Lights

In China it is believed that when the blood of horses or oxen seep into the soil, it changes to phosphorus after many years. Ancient Japanese scholars were familiar with this belief.

Such phosphorus is different from the phosphorus that we know today. Probably this belief sprang from the fact that the human blood and flesh contain a certain amount of phosphorus, which can be ignited.

It might follow from this that it is not improbable that the phosphorus in a dead body will emerge into the air as balls of fire, thus giving rise to the popular belief that such fires are the spirits of dead men.

But phosphorus is heavier than air, and it is impossible that it can rise and float in the air. Some might argue that it is the gaseous form of this phosphorus that rises into the air. It is well known, however, that the gas issuing from a dead body has a putrid stench. On the other hand, ghostly balls of fire are always accompanied by the stench of fresh blood, according to people who say they have seen such balls of fire. Moreover, it is a doubtful question whether ignitable gas can be formed by the putrefaction of bodily matter.

Light-Emitting Germs

Now, it has been mentioned before that ghostly balls of fire emit no heat at all. If the gas issuing from a dead body becomes ignited and rises into the air as a ball of fire, it naturally must emit some heat. It follows, therefore, that we must look in another direction for the origin of ghostly lights.

At this point the mind at once thinks of light-emitting bacteria. Rotting bodies or rotting fish emit some light which is noticeable in the dark. Some people claim, therefore, that if a bird picks up a rotten fish, for instance, and flies in the air in the dark, the bird would not be visible but the light from the rotten fish would appear like a mysterious light flying unaccountably through the air, and that this phenomenon is the origin of the "ghostly spirits of dead men."

Some of the light-emitting bacteria are capable of attaching themselves like parasites to living bodies, and so again some people believe that an insect carrying a host of such bacteria in its system would appear like a floating ball of light in the night.

Vegetable Light Emitters

Besides these light-emitting bacteria, there are some vegetable parasites which attach themselves to rotting trees, and which emit a luminous glow during the night. In the southern regions there are about ten species of mushroom which are luminous in the night. The aboriginal natives of some areas fasten these round their arms and legs during some of their dances in the night. Such dances must appear weird and ghostly to the uninitiated.

There is a wealth of ghost stories in every country of the world. But careful examination of them reveals the fact that they do not prove the existence of ghosts.

It might be expected that in this modern world of brilliant electric lights ghosts would cease to appear, but no, they still make their presence felt. They appear even under electric lights, in street-cars, in automobiles, and even in aeroplanes. But what is really strange is not that ghosts still appear, but that there are people who insist on believing that they appear. (Adopted from the "Shomei" T.T.)

JAPAN AND PORTUGAL

Part I

Intercourse between Japan and Portugal was begun in the remote past and the influence exerted upon Japanese culture by the latter country is of no small importance.

It was Marco Polo, an Italian, who first introduced Japan to the Occident. Marco Polo, during his seventeen-year sojourn in China as Kublai Khan's favorite, was privileged to make innumerable observations, upon which he based his "Travels," written at the end of the 13th century. In it we find the following passage:

"The roof of the Emperor's palace is covered with pure gold and each room is planked with golden boards two inches (literally "two fingers") thick."

It was this land Zipangu that Christovao Colombo (Christopher Columbus) sought as he sailed westward after obtaining the aid of Hispania. But Colombo did not reach the land of his desires and it happened that Portugal was the first of the European countries to maintain intercourse with Japan.

We read in the "Tratados dos descombrimentos antigose modernos" by one Antonio Gaivao that, in the year 1542, three sailors, Antonia da Mota, Francisco Zeimoto, and Antonio Pexoto, deserted a Portuguese boat anchored in one of the Siamese harbors. They boarded a junk headed for China but were overtaken by a storm and set adrift for many days, landing finally at Japan.

Then we find that the following story has been handed down in the family of the feudal lord of Tanega-shima. On board a foreign vessel anchored at Tanega-shima, in 1543, were Francisco, heading a group of traders, and Christovao da Mota who had brought some rifles with them. The lord of Tanega-shima was so highly impressed with the 100 per cent efficiency of the instrument that he bought one and commenced the manufacture of "Tanega-shima rifles."

These mark the primary visits of the Portuguese to Japan. After this, numerous Portuguese trading vessels came yearly to the Satsuma ports. These sailing vessels were often forced to remain in port for five or six months at a time, waiting a good wind, so that not a few Japanese of that district became intimate with the crew, some even boarding the ships and going abroad with them.

One of these was a native of Kagoshima, popularly know as Yajiro, later, when tonsured, called Anxey, who went to Malacca, taking with him his brothers and followers. There, in the autumn of 1547, he was introduced to Padre Francisco Xavier who was en route to Portugal following a tour of the Molucca Islands.

Hearing about conditions in Japan from Anxey and the Portuguese captains, he decided to do missionary work there and urged Anxey to remain in Goa as student. Anxey, in March of 1548 matriculated at the Colleigo of Sao Paulo, was baptized, and received the name Paulo de Santa Fe.

Xavier waited until Paulo had mastered the Portuguese language and become sufficiently versed in the Christian teachings. Then, with Paulo as his guide, Xavier left Goa, taking with him one padre and one irmao from the Companhia. They arrived at Kagoshima on August 15, 1549 and commenced their missionary work using Roman letter (romaji) translations of the Ten Commandments, Catechism, and Life of Christ which Xavier had ordered Paulo to translate. They were able to gather, in the three districts of Kagoshima, Hirato, and Yamaguchi an aggregate of 700-800 converts.

In the autumn 1551, Xavier hearing that a Portuguese vessel had anchored at Buno, left his two colleagues at Yamaguchi and returned with a special envoy dispatched by the daimyo Otomo-Yoshishige, with letters and a suit of armor for the Indian governor-general.

(To Be Continued)

Autumn Thoughts

Tachibana no Masato

In the chill Autumn breeze
A lonely insect weeping
Heavy dew-tears forlorn.
Tell me, what feelings sweeping
Through its heart, passion-torn,
Shake its frail frame with weeping?

TRANSFER PROPOSED FOR STATE ASSETS

Money and Goods Must Be Kept Well-Balanced, Says Yadanji Nakajima

"Whatever hardships we may experience in connection with the War of Greater East Asia, we must be prepared to fight it out till we win a decisive victory. To attain this end we must be in perfect unison with the Government in an endeavor to increase the supply of all vital materials by effecting a marked expansion of the productive facilities on the one hand, and by a smooth interchange of commodities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on the other. This will keep the relations between money and goods balanced in such a way that the nation may be able to withstand a long drawn-out war," declares Yadanji Nakajima, a member of the Imperial Diet, in an article he has contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi, on the desired utilization of the immense wealth of the nation as well on the stabilization of the financial foundation of our country parallel with the progress of the current war.

The gist of the article follows:

"It is possible that the progress of the present war may bring about a noticeable gap between the volume of currency and the price of commodities, but this gap can be readily bridged by a perfect interchange of commodities after the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been established.

Prior to the realization of this interchange of commodities, it is advisable to seek some means of settling the question of national bonds and taxes. This can most effectively be done by the transfer of State property and State-managed interests to private firms thus enabling the absorption of currency on a large scale and greatly aiding in the stabilization of the monetary system.

By transferring State property and State-managed enterprises to private firms, the Government will be able to prepare an inestimable amount of war funds. Again, these inestimable assets can be classified into two groups, one representing what are lying in Japan and the other what have been newly occupied in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Itemizing State's Wealth

"The State property is comprised of land, forests, buildings, structures, equipment, machinery, vessels, mining rights, shares, etc. and State-managed interests include railway and monopolized enterprises, communications and agricultural industries. On the other hand, there are various forms of movable property owned by the Government, such as the shares of semi-Government corporations. It is quite possible that the transfer of these forms of State-owned shares will contribute a great deal toward the development of our industry.

"Among other things, there are three lines of State-managed enterprises suggestive of peacetime industries which can be profitably transferred to private firms, namely, the railway enterprise, communications enterprise and tobacco enterprise. For fear, however, of disturbing the financial structure of the country by effecting the transfer of these enterprises in one lump, it would be a sensible idea for the Government to transfer the ownership of the relevant interests by means of shares.

"As for the immense property newly occupied in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is felt certain that the market value of the resources thereby obtainable will rise in proportion to their gradual development. This means a tremendous source of revenue to the Government if these resources are sold to private interests.

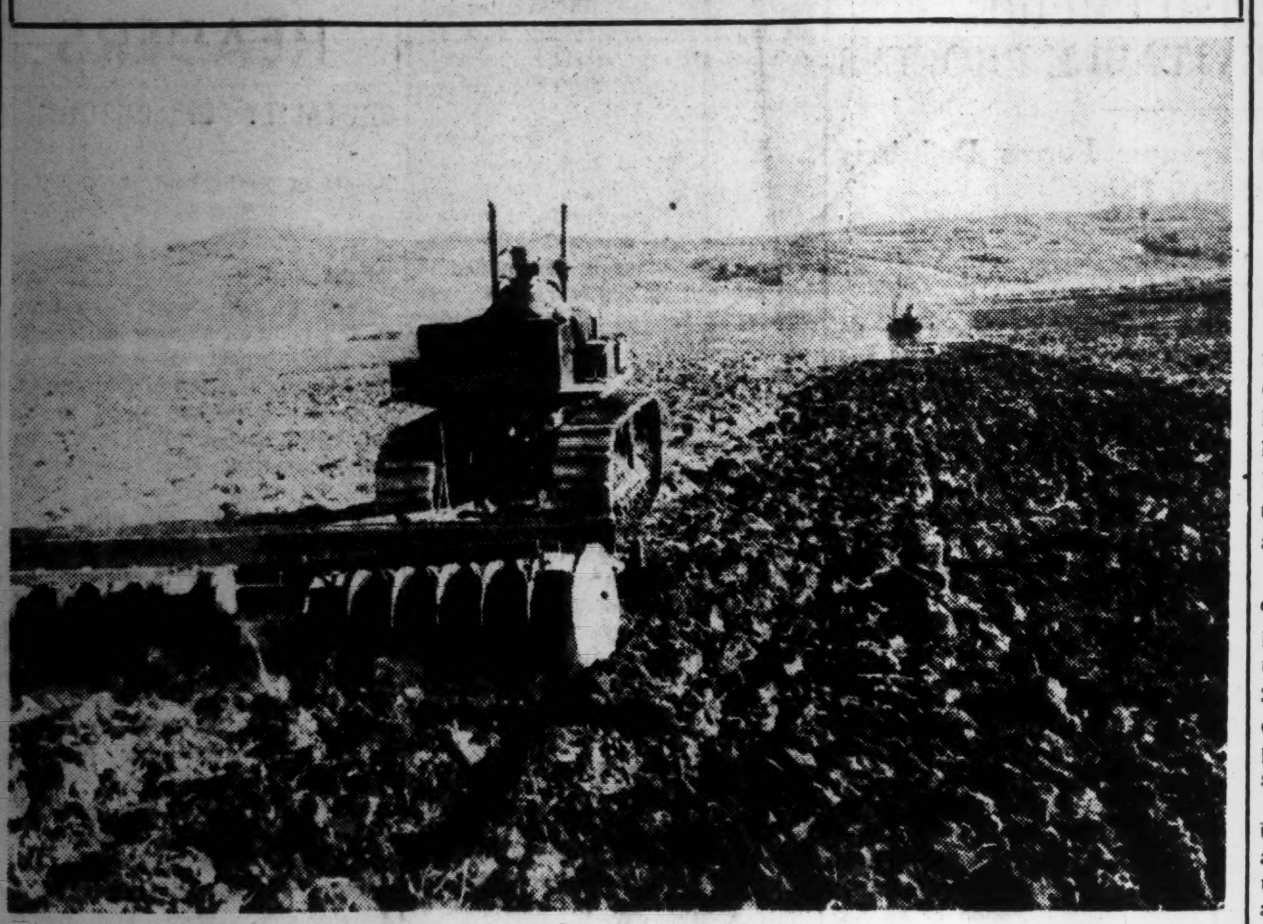
1,000,000,000 Yen

"Roughly estimated, the proceeds obtainable by the transfer of the State property and State-managed interests, both at home and abroad, will amount to a billion yen, and this sum is sufficient to cover more than 10 years' war expenses without floating loans in the form of national bonds or raising taxes for as many years. Herein lies the unparalleled strength of Japanese financial foundation in contrast to Britain and America neither of which possesses anything like what Japan owns in the way of State property.

"A question will probably be raised as to how State property and State-managed interests may be effectively transferred without trouble, but this question can be readily solved by introducing the same means as is applied to the absorption of national bonds. In other words, the Bank of Japan or a responsible national policy corporation may be urged to start an extensive sale of these shares to any parties interested. In view of the abundant financial resources on the part of the nation and of their brisk investments in general shares, there is every reason to anticipate the successful transfer by this means of share distribution among the people.

"To make a long story short, a transfer of State property and State-managed interests to private parties will not only contribute to the enrichment of the State treasury irrespective of a long war but also toward the relief of the financial burdens on the nation."

Virgin Soil



Modern high-powered caterpillar tractors preparing the fertile soil of Manchoukuo for the large-scale agricultural expansion of the new country. Manchoukuo promises to be the northern granary of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

CRIPPLED BRITAIN NEEDS MORE SHIPS

Statistics on Allied Shipping Strength Reveal Acuteness Of Crisis

Because of the overwhelming activities of the German submarines and because of Japan's participation in the present Great War, Britain is now on the verge of starvation, writes a Domei reporter from Shonan Island.

For fear of giving information to the enemy, the British Government has stopped the publication of any news concerning the loss of her shipping due to German submarine attacks since last July.

Japan's participation in the war and the consequent outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the United States have suddenly caused the disappearance of her oil tankers, steamers, and other vessels of the allies from both the Pacific and the Atlantic. The British Parliament and press are again raising dust over shipping losses.

They demand that the Government should be more outspoken regarding the situation in which their country stands relative to the loss of transit means. They can see no reason why the Government should keep everything from them when the U.S. Government is quite frank about the loss of its ships.

In spite of the strong request on the part of Parliament and press, the British Government is refusing to disclose any truth concerning the serious issue.

Strength at Outset of War

At the beginning of the present Great War in Europe, the strength of the British mercantile fleet was as follows:

	Tons
British homeland	16.000.000
British dominions and settlements	2.400.000
Ships purchased or captured from Egypt, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Norway, Denmark, etc.	8.350.000
Ships built in Britain between beginning of present war in Europe and end of last year	1.750.000
Total	28.500.000
Ships lost in same period	9.500.000
Strength of British mercantile fleet at end of 1941	19.000.000
Ships built by the end of May, 1942	500.000
Total strength at the end of May	19.500.000
Ships sunk in the meantime by the Axis Powers	2.200.000
Balance	17.300.000

(Note: Vessels smaller than 1.000 tons each are not included in the figures given above.)

Now, out of the 17,300,000 tons, at least 3,000,000 tons are commandeered for military purposes, while 2,000,000 tons are detailed for the transportation service of all the British Dominions and settlements. Therefore, the total strength of the mercantile fleet now in service in normal times is about 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 tons. Taking into account the fact that they must take roundabout routes, or must move with slower ships in a fleet of convoy, the actual efficiency of transportation cannot be larger than a mercantile fleet of 6,300,000 tons in peacetime.

Those mercantile ships are, it is said, still making trips across the Atlantic. Now, based on the usual loading capacity of a mercantile ship, which is equal as a rule to 135 per cent of her tonnage, Britain with her present fleet can import about 42,000,000 tons of daily necessities and war materials. According to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador at Washington, the British people had been importing from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of daily necessities and war materials a year in prewar days. The present strength of the British mercantile fleet, therefore, is the minimum she must maintain for her existence.

Statistics of U.S.A.

According to the official statistics, the total strength of the mercantile fleet of the U.S.A. at the time of her participation in the present Great War was as follows:

	Tons
Ships smaller than 1.000 tons each	240.000
Ocean liners	93.347.000
Lake boats	2.564.000
In Philippine waters	111.000
Total	12.050.000

The strength at the end of May, 1942:

	Tons
Boats maintained from the time of her participation in the present Great War	11.250.000
Ships built since December, 1941	650.000
Ships of enemy and neutral nations detained	450.000
Total	12.350.000
Ships sunk by Japan	200.000
Ships sunk by Germany	1.500.000
Actual strength of the American mercantile fleet at the end of last May	10.650.000

The total strength of the mercantile fleets of the republics in South America (except that of Chile and Argentina) is about 680 tons. All things considered, the only way left for Britain to follow in order to tide over the great crisis with which she is confronted at present is to try and replace the ships lost as soon as they are sent to the bottom.

The shipbuilding capacity of Britain in prewar days was about 450,000 tons a year. In 1940, she built about 700,000 tons (600,000 tons of which represented the weight of ship bottoms actually harnessed for service); in 1941, she built 1,200,000 tons (of which 1,000,000 tons were actually serviceable). The Daily Mail says that the shipbuilding capacity of Britain will reach 1,300,000 tons this year.

The figures, even if they can be realized, are still too small to save Britain from her serious predicament. Therefore she must rely on America to the fullest.

The Ship-Owners' Association of Britain reported that in the twelve months ending December, 1941, the U.S.A. launched 660,000 tons of mercantile ships. She is planning to launch 4,000,000 tons this year, and 9,000,000 tons next year. The figures, however, only represent her wishes and are not based on any practical considerations. Even the Britishers themselves believe that the best the Americans can produce will be 3,000,000 tons for the present year, and 4,000,000 tons for the next. Supposing that the U.S.A. can do a little better and launch about 5,000,000 tons a year beginning next year, the total shipbuilding capacity of Britain and the U.S.A. will be about 6,300,000 tons. So, if they can succeed in reducing the total loss to 500,000 tons a month, they will be able to maintain the strength of their mercantile fleet at the present point.

Germany, however, is destroying much more. During last May, she sent 924,000 tons of hostile mercantile boats to the bottom, and 886,000 tons in June, and there is no sign of improvement in the situation in favor of the allied nations. The time will come soon when Britain can no longer be able to supply her people with daily commodities.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	130.70	+ 1.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	96.00	+ 0.40
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.90	+ 0.80
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

MANY STOCKS SOAR ON BEAR-COVERING

Rise Conspicuous Among War Industrials With Settlement at Hand

With a tilting atmosphere pervading the floor due to the bulls' readiness to take deliveries toward the month end and the short-coverings thereby hastened by the bear camp, the Tokyo Stock Exchange displayed a remarkable scene of activity and numerous wares quickened the tempo of its upward swing yesterday.

In the long-term section, for example, Automobile Industrial rose ¥5.30, and Hakodate Shipbuilding jumped up ¥3.50, Japan Electric Power ¥3.10 and its new ¥2.00, Toyo Ball Bearing ¥2.70, Japan Piston ¥2.60, Japan Beer, new ¥2.40, Japan Munitions ¥2.20, Ikegai Automobile ¥2.10, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.90 and its new ¥2.00, Electro-Metallurgic ¥1.80, Tokyo Rayon ¥1.60, and N.Y.K. ¥1.20.

Stimulated by the unusual activity in the long-term section, there was a noticeable turn for improvement in the short-term section. The bourse issue rose to ¥131.70 before it closed at ¥130.70, and the impressive gains scored by N.Y.K., Japan Beer, new, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrials featured the market.

The spot market was invariably festive. Ikegai Automobile went up ¥3.00 at one bound, Hakodate Shipbuilding, new, and Tokyo Ball Bearing, new ¥1.50 each, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial, old and new ¥1.20 each, Optical Precision Machinery, Japan Munitions, new, Kokusai Electric Industrial, Hodogaya Works, and Automobile Industrial, old and new, all ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥130.70, N.Y.K., ¥111.80, its new ¥96.00, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥99.90, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥83.40, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥91.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.6	....	153.1
Do. new (12½)	99.4	99.9	100.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	95.0	....	95.1
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	74.9	75.5	76.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.9	112.0	111.2
Do. new (37½)	96.2	96.3	96.0
O. S. K. (50)	101.9	102.0	102.8
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	91.3	91.5	91.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.5	103.3	101.9
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.8	....	73.1
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	146.9	145.8	144.7
Japan Oils & Fats (50)	66.8	....	67.4
Japan Beer (50)	113.6	113.0	113.4
Tropical Ind (42½)	46.5	46.1	46.1
Sumatra Dev., n (37½)	50.4	....	51.2

(Sept., Oct., Nov. under the heading "—Delivery—")

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.4	131.7	129.2	130.7
N. Y. K., old	....	112.4	1.0	111.8
Do, new	96.0	6.5	5.6	96.0
Kanebo Spinning	....	152.0	15.5	....
Do. new	99.1	100.4	99.0	99.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	82.6	4.2	2.5	83.4
Osaka Stock, new	69.6	70.7	69.6	70.7
Japan Steel Tube	66.7	7.3	6.7	67.0
Japan Oil	78.9	80.2	78.9	79.6
S. M. R.	73.7	3.8	3.6	73.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	90.2	1.8	0.2	91.5
Toyo Rayon, new	63.8	4.5	3.7	64.5
Japan Beer, new	53.4	5.3	3.4	55.3
Nichiro Fishery	86.1	6.1	5.2	65.2
Japan Fishery, new	49.4	9.9	9.3	49.9
Japan Sugar, new	73.9	3.9	3.5	....
Japan Mining	56.0	6.2	5.9	56.2
Manchou Ind.	57.8	7.8	7.7	....

SPOT SILK MARKET SHOWS SLIGHT GAIN

Improved Methods and Devices To Increase Production Reported by Researchers

(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

Business improved on the spot raw silk market last week, with daily volumes of 700 to 800 bales, a larger portion of which was of the lower grades for home consumption. No new feature developed in the futures market, which was as quiet as in the preceding weeks.

Details of this year's spring cocoon crop situation have been officially published, giving the total production of cocoons for the season as 30,769.000 kwamme, marking a decrease of 6,826,000 kwamme, or 18.2 per cent from the figure for the same season last year.

The frost damage and the mulberry farm readjustment are given as the main reasons besides the fact that less went in for silk raising and less silkworm eggs were gathered.

Dr. Katsumata of the Nagano Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station is reported to have been successful in his research to increase the proportions of cocoon production by improving the bed in which the silkworm spins a cocoon. There are four kinds of beds popularly used in Japan, and Dr. Katsumata's experiments conducted with them have given the result that by using only two of them produces cocoons in larger proportions by 3 to 6 per cent above the average.

Moreover, it improves the quality of the cocoons. Dr. Katsumata stated that he began his experiments with the hope of keeping up the yield of cocoons from falling off and also of increasing the production of better cocoons with fewer silkworms so as to fulfil the wartime mission of sericulturists. The experiments have also proved that if the cocoon beds are improved, silkworms could be made to yield jomayu (cocoons reelable into raw silk) of a finer quality and in greater quantities per unit of labor.

Sericultural Improvements

Another interesting invention is reported in sericulture. It is a new device for cocooning. Using a framework of many sections, each section for a full-grown silkworm. This device is said to be so economical as to dispense with 80 per cent of the labor required by ordinary means. Besides, it possesses the characteristic of bettering the quality of cocoons and lessening the production of dupions. The inventor is Engineer Mikio Kono of the Saitama Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station, who has perfected the process after several years' study.

It is reported from Sendai that silk and staple fiber mixture towelling, stronger than pure cotton has been successfully made by a process invented by the Miyagi Prefectural Industrial Experimental Station.

This new cloth is able to withstand hotter temperature in water. It costs 40 sen per square meter, which is a little higher than the price of cotton towelling, however this towelling gives much better and longer wear states the report.

A new silk and rayon fabric manufacturing company is planned with a capitol of ¥40,000,000 to be fully paid up and with members of the Silk and Rayon Control Association as shareholders. The company will have for its objects the production of silk and rayon fabrics for practical purposes which can be sold cheaply in line with the Government policy. It will be established around the first of October.

Silk and rayon goods for export to the Southern Regions will be on exhibition at the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry building from September 28 to October 1 under the auspices of the Federation of the Commercial Museums.

Government Bond Issued

The Government issued ¥600,000,000 of Greater East Asia War Bonds for acceptance by the Bureau of Savings of the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan on the following terms, says the Nichi Nichi.

Time for repayment by	Dec. 1, 1953
Price per ¥100 face value bond	¥98.50
Interest per annum	3.5%
Initial interest (for payment on December 1, 1942) per ¥100 face value bond	¥0.69

THE RESPLENDENT DECADE

Manchoukuo Cooperates Closely With Japan in Wartime Gearing of Industry for Prosecution Of China Affair, Sphere War

The following is an extract from the booklet "Glorious Manchou" published by the Manshu Jijo Annai-jo, Hsinking, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

No sooner had the financial structure of Manchoukuo been completed along modern lines through diverse measures taken by the new Government, including the establishment of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo and the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo, then the necessity arose, commencing with 1937, for the enforcement of wartime financing. That is to say, the semi-wartime organization which was started in Japan in that year necessitated Manchoukuo to bend her efforts on the expansion of productivity of national defense industries for both Japan and herself combined, and subsequently the China Affair being indefinitely protracted, together with the strained world situation in general, made it imperative for Manchoukuo to exert herself all the more toward that end.

The industrial Development Five-Year Plan, which was launched in 1936, was an embodiment of this necessity. The fund required for this purpose was originally set at ¥2,500,000,000, but as a result of the first and second revisions effected in the plan in 1938 and 1939 respectively, the amount was increased to approximately ¥7,000,000,000.

It was self-evident, however, that the raising of such a huge amount could not be effected out of funds accumulated at home which were rather low, and it was of course necessary to look to Japan or third powers for the accommodation of the greater portion of the required amount.

Exchange Measure Taken

However, the turning of the China Affair into a protracted warfare and the development of the European War presented no small obstacles in the way of raising this fund. The rush for funds in the home market in consequence of the China Affair turning into a drawn-out war gradually tightened the supply of yen funds to Manchoukuo. With a view to coping with this situation, the Manchoukuo Government in November 1937 intensified its exchange control measures and took various steps for facilitating the inflow of Japanese capital into the country, such as invitation of Japanese industries and opening of a branch of the Central Bank in Tokyo (October 1938), as well as enforcement of the Law for the Control of Special Financing and the like, and thus the control of financing to cope with the material mobilization program applicable simultaneously to both Japan and Manchoukuo came into perfect shape.

Naturally, however, there were limits to the extent to which funds could be raised in Japan, and consequently it was clear that the amount of funds to be raised within the country would go up considerably with the progress of the gigantic industrial development program.

In raising funds within the country it has been the practice to depend on loans from the Central Bank or issue of public bonds and debentures underwritten by the Central Bank. This means distribution of Government funds among the public, increase of purchasing power of the people, rise in commodity prices and finally currency inflation. We can see this tendency in the circulation of bank notes by the Central Bank, which indicates rapid expansion of currency during the last few years. While the circulation of notes as at the end of 1936 was ¥250,000,000, it increased to ¥620,000,000 at the end of 1939 and to ¥940,000,000 as at the end of 1940.

Under the circumstances, the absorption of idle money within the country came up as an urgent problem not only for the acquisition of funds but as a means of checking currency inflation.

Priorities Adopted

Since 1940, the Government has adopted a priority policy in the enforcement of the industrial development plan, abolishing unimportant and unurgent industries on the one hand and has, on the other, started a movement for national savings since 1939. The savings amounted to ¥640,000,000 in 1939, to ¥830,000,000 in 1940, and the objective for 1941 was set at ¥1,100,000,000. The Concordia Association is leading this movement and, judging from past results, we can reasonably expect a tremendous achievement in the future.

As a means of absorbing funds, the Government, in parallel with the collection of deposits by banking institutions promulgated a law in 1939 governing national loans and has been taking all possible measures for the accumulation of funds and absorption of idle money, including the dissemination of knowledge about securities, development of the securities market, establishment of the Manchoukuo Industrial and Securities Co. and reorganization of the Manchoukuo Stock Exchange. Going a step further, however, the Government decided after September 1941 to enforce an increase in taxes by ¥100,000,000 annually in ordinary times, thus embarking on positive counter-measures against currency inflation.

Thus the financial institutions of Manchoukuo have, during the short period of only one decade since the founding of the Empire, completed all preparations for a high-geared wartime structure revolving about the question of acquiring huge amounts of funds required for the enforcement of the revised and enlarged first Five-Year Plan and also for a second Five-Year Plan to start this year.

ISHIGURO STATES OPINION AT EXTRAORDINARY MEET

Government to Grant Subsidy To Promote Production Of Rice

"It is my opinion that no raise in the price of rice should be authorized in view of the low-price policy of the Government," was the gist of a significant speech delivered by Takashige Ishiguro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on September 18 when he attended an extraordinary meeting of all members of the agricultural associations of Osaka, Kyoto and 18 other prefectures, which was held at Sumoto City, Hyogo Prefecture.

According to the Nichi Nichi's correspondent at Sumoto, the gist of his speech was as follows:

"It is clear that any raise in the price of rice would immediately bring about a rise in wages and eventually cause a general rise in the cost of living. In order to compensate for the strenuous efforts being exercised by farmers and peasants, the Government is disbursing a subsidy of ¥5 per koku and considering further measures to promote the production of rice while stabilizing the economic condition in the rural districts. The authorities, however, have no intention whatsoever to raise the price of rice."

Bill Clearings

September 22
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	285.559	136.971
Balance	25.988	23.281

TOBACCO AND PAPER TO BE SENT TO F.I.C.

Agreement Reached; Mitsui Bussan Authorized to Take Over Business

The Japanese military authorities are considering measures to meet the present demand for Japanese tobacco leaves and rice-paper of French Indo-China.

According to a Domei correspondent at Saigon, the annual consumption of cigarettes in French Indo-China is about 500,000 pieces, which are supplied mainly by the five cigarette factories of Saigon. These plants are capable of turning out 600,000 pieces a year, showing an over-supply of 100,000 pieces.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, the yearly production of leaf tobacco in that country was approximately 15,000 tons, of which 11,000 tons was of inferior quality and unfit for use as raw material for cigarettes. The remaining 4,000 tons, with the added 6,000 tons of the yellow leaves which she used to import from the U.S.A., Manila, Java, etc. had been used for cigarettes.

The outbreak of the war, however, has put an end to the supply of the yellow leaves from America and other places mentioned above. The authorities of French Indo-China, based on the agreement reached lately between their country and Japan, have decided to purchase the required quantity of tobacco leaves from Japan together with 3,500,000 tons of rice-paper.

The Japanese authorities concerned, in order to meet the demands of French Indo-China, are considering the utilization of the tobacco leaves produced in the Philippine Islands and Java.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Japan will be appointed to carry out the business in question.

Trade Control Body Formed

The establishment of the Trade Control Corporation was observed at 3 p.m. Saturday last at Osaka by a number of Kansai commercial firms whose interests are represented by the corporation, including the Daitoa Bussan Company, Nanpo Godo Company, Hakko Trading Company and others, says the Nikkan Kogyo. The Trade Control Company, on behalf of the commercial firms stated above, will conduct a careful research and investigation of all matters that have direct bearings on the markets abroad.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1942

The Army Funeral for the 'Air God'

The memory of the late Major-General Tateo Kato was honored by the entire nation with all reverence and thankfulness yesterday when the Army performed the funeral services for the late lamented at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji. We had already occasion to recount at length the very meritorious services rendered by the late Major-General Kato on various fronts until he met his end in an aerial combat with an enemy plane near Akyabu in Burma just four months ago. How great his achievements were can easily be inferred from the fact that he accounted for over 200 enemy planes and was the recipients of citations for his distinguished services on no fewer than seven occasions. Not only had he rare skill and ability as an air officer but he possessed high character, fervent patriotism and all fine attributes which make his memory richly deserve the name of "Air God," a reverential appellation which is posthumously applied to him by the entire nation.

In the current war, no weapons of war have demonstrated their mighty striking power so impressively as airplanes, and no fliers have proved themselves so skilled and formidable as Japanese airmen. Even among these skilled Japanese airmen the late Major-General Kato stood out conspicuously. The rare exploits of Japanese planes which were, in the eyes of foreign tacticians, little short of the miraculous, so astounded the world that Western tacticians were forced to modify their former estimation of airplanes in actual warfare and reassess their fighting value. Thus, all belligerent countries are directing increasing attention to the production of airplanes and the training of pilots. In other words, the high efficiency displayed by Japanese airmen has revolutionized the war tactics of the world.

In the death of Major-General Tateo Kato Japan lost a "treasure" of her Army air force, as General Terauchi, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Areas, officially noted in lamenting his demise. Although he is gone, his memory will live forever in the minds of all Japanese and will ever be the source of inspiration to all, especially to young aspirants to air honors.

The Second Front Dream

Ilja Ehrenburg, noted Soviet writer, is reported to have published an article in the Soviet press under date of September 19, taking the Allied nations to task for their indifferent attitude toward his country and demanding the speedy creation of a second front. It is to be assumed that the Soviet Government, in causing this writer of international note to take up the question of a second front, was no doubt anticipating a world-wide reaction to the unfriendly attitude of America and Britain. This is noteworthy as proof that Soviet discontent with the principal Allied Powers is mounting as the German-Soviet war situation progresses.

Since the failure of the counter-attack on Kharkov, the course of events on the southern front has been unfavorable to the Soviet Union. The fall of Rostov has divided Soviet strength in two. On the one hand, Stalingrad is under German siege, while on the other, the Caucasus has been penetrated by the Germans.

That Stalingrad is face to face with the gravest crisis and that its fall is now a matter of time none dares to deny. The loss of this key point on the Volga would have repercussions beyond its psychological effects on the people of the historic city named after their ruler. It would surely deal a tremendous blow, military and economic, to the Soviet Union. The route over which aid is being sent to the Soviets, extending from Astrakhan to central Russia via Iran and the Caspian Sea, would be cut off. Strategically, Moscow and Kuibishev would be subjected to a greater menace. Economically, there would be a stoppage in the traffic of the materials produced in the south. Still more serious, however, would be the blow to the Soviet munitions industries through the fall of one of the largest tank-producing centers into enemy hands. Ehrenburg also points out in his article that the fall of Stalingrad would accelerate the German campaign in the Caucasus.

In the face of this unprecedented crisis confronting the Soviet Union, however, America and Britain are still withholding positive aid. Britain attempted a few landing operations on the French coast and elsewhere, but they were child's play and were tried not with any hope of success but by way of appeasing the Soviets.

The inability to transport a large force of troops due to lack of shipping bottoms is the stock American-British excuse to the Soviet Union. What is amusing is the inconsistency which is manifest in the Allied assertion despite their continued shipping losses, they still hold abundant shipping in reserve and that their shipbuilding program is going on satisfactorily, and in their attempt to justify their inability to aid the Soviet Union on the plea of shipping shortage.

The fact must not be lost sight of that America has been sending large forces to Africa. In other words, America has all the bottoms she needs for transporting her soldiers to points where she can grab land without fighting, where she can gain footholds for American imperialism without encountering resistance. Britain, having suffered a successive series of defeats, may be powerless to set up a second front. But why is it that America, which was the last to enter the war and which vaunts that its economic and military strength remains unimpaired, is peculiarly hesitant to take positive action in aid of the Soviet Union?

All this is just another manifestation of the traditional American policy of fighting at the sacrifice of other countries, a policy which she has unscrupulously pursued in the war on the European continent.

Exhaustion of Germany and the Soviet Union alike through their current combat—that is exactly what America and Britain want. Blind to the fact that Germany, by her victories in the war with the Soviets, is steadily increasing her fighting power, America and Britain are counting on Germany's exhaustion in consequence of her war with the Soviet Union. It must not be forgotten that intense hatred of Communism exists in the American-British camp and that this is exerting restraining influences on their aid to the Soviets.

For the Soviet Union to expect the realization of a second front formation under such circumstances would be to wait for the lark to fall from the sky.

Art Reconstructed

The art which reached us was European at its lowest ebb—before the fin-de-siecle aestheticism had redeemed its atrocities, before Delacroix had uplifted the veil of hardened academic chiaroscuro, before Millet and the Barbizons brought their message of light and color, before Ruskin had interpreted the purity of pre-Raphaelite nobleness. Thus the Japanese attempt at Western imitation which was inaugurated in the Government School of Art—where Italian teachers were appointed to teach—grovelled in darkness from its infancy, and yet succeeded, even at its inception, in imposing that hard crust of mannerism which impedes its progress to the present day. But the active individualism of Meiji, teeming with life in other cycles of thought, could not be content to move in those fixed grooves which orthodox conservatism or radical Europeanisation imposed on art. When the first decade of the era was passed, and recovery from the effects of civil war was more or less complete, a band of earnest workers strove to found a third belt of art-expression, which, by a higher realisation of the possibilities of ancient Japanese art, and aiming at a love and knowledge of the most sympathetic movements in Western art-creations, tried to reconstruct the national art on a new basis, whose keynote should be "Life True to Self." This movement resulted in the establishment of a Government Art School at Ueno, Tokyo, and, since the disintegration of the faculty in 1897, is represented by the Nippon Bijitsuin at Yanaka, in the suburbs of the city, whose biennial exhibitions reveal, it is hoped, the vital element in the contemporary art activity of the country. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

September 23, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The whole area of Tungting Lake and the northern sector of the Mi River have come under the complete control of the Japanese Forces and the enemy in these sectors are fleeing southward along the Siangkiang River in disorder.

* * *

An official German communique issued today stated that the Axis forces have now reached the Sea of Azov and have thus isolated the Crimea from the rest of Russia.

It was also announced that Arensburg, the capital of the island of Oesel, has been captured, leaving only dispersed sections of the Oesel garrison in the western part of the island.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH EMPIRE SEEN AS INEVITABLE PROCESS

Loss of Indian Ocean to Japanese Forces Definitely Seals England's Fate

By SADAJI YABE
(From the Taiheiyo)

The present British Empire was built essentially around the Indian Ocean, which was shut in on the north by India, Burma, Afghanistan and Iran, while Malaya, Singapore and Australia were on its eastern extremity and British Africa bordered on its west. The unapproachable Antarctic Ocean limited it at the south.

Practically every island within the Indian Ocean belonged to England, and with all the major dominions and dependencies of the Empire, except Canada, within the regions whose shores were washed by this vast ocean, this was, indeed, a "British sea," and upon it depended the existence of the British Empire.

There are a number of Dutch, French and Italian possessions around the Indian Ocean, but the organization of the British Empire is such that these have little if any positive effect upon it, for each of England's important regions are surrounded by areas under the British sphere of influence and each has ready access to the Indian Ocean, which hitherto was completely under British control.

British possessions in the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean Sea and in North Africa also had easy access to this Indian Ocean.

First Empire

By a study of English history, it will be learned that the present British Empire is in fact a second Empire, and that an earlier empire was quite different in character. The latter was built around Canada and the other North American colonies following the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which had up to then held the control of the seas. Under Queen Elizabeth, English supremacy on the seas spread, and subsequently King James I granted special licenses to companies to colonize North America. With the defeat of Holland in the 17th century and of France in the 18th century, England became the predominant European country and thereby laid the cornerstone for her empire.

The first British Empire was built more for colonization and migration purposes rather than for mere cultivation and exploitation, and naturally the same autocratic government and emphasis on trade passed from the mother country to her colonies, but because of the arrogancy of England a bitter antagonism arose between her and the 13 American colonies, climaxed by the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War and at the Treaty of Paris in 1783, recognition was given to the American Declaration of Independence, drawn up in 1776. This marked the break-up of the first empire built up around the Atlantic Ocean, although Canada and Newfoundland remain as a part of the present empire.

Second British Empire

William Pitt, a wise, far-sighted statesman of this period, was a motivating power in the reconstruction of the British Empire, and under his leadership England was stimulated to overseas expansion with advantage being taken of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic War, which were then shaking Europe. Empire-building continued under the ambitious reign of Queen Victoria and was carried on at such a pace that there was a time when, in the middle of the nineteenth century, there were cries for a smaller England and that colonial affairs were troublesome. Even Disraeli, who as prime minister later was instrumental in enlarging the British Empire, exclaimed in 1852 that the colonies were a millstone around England's neck. But, despite these incidents, England proceeded to build her empire, and in the closing years of the century she engaged in wars to expand her possessions throughout the world.

The East India Company, established in 1600 under a special imperial prerogative, began empire-building to drive out first the Portuguese, who had discovered India, and then the Dutch and French from this vast, rich territory by using every possible measure, so that by the eighteenth century she had secured a monopoly of this region. Following the discovery of Australia by the English explorer Cook in 1770, England made it a penal colony while driving out the Dutch who had begun to colonize its northwest coast and Tasmania. Possession of Gibraltar was gained by a treaty in 1713, and an important cornerstone of the Empire was laid.

Holland Is Victim

Holland was the victim of England's machinations during the nineteenth century, and violating express agreements England took Capetown and Ceylon and before long had seized St. Helena, Malta and a number of other islands. The history of South Africa is one of tragedy and violence, with the Dutch settlers who had undergone greatest hardships in securing a hold in that wild, far-off region forced by the British to move further inland and once more establish their homes. After subduing the savages and the beasts of the jungles, these Dutch colonists finally established the states of Transvaal and Orange, which were recognized as independent by England, but in 1848 the latter invaded Orange and in 1877 she went on to attack Transvaal. For 21 long years bloody battles raged between the huge force of British troops sent there and the hardy Dutch settlers, but after England had sacrificed the lives of 30,000 men and spent 250,000,000 pounds the Boer War ended with another territory added to the British Empire. In 1910 the Union of South Africa was set up incorporating all these former Dutch states, to bring about a fusion of all her South African possessions and to establish a continental connection between Capetown and Cairo.

From here the Suez Canal began to play an important part. At first this canal was looked upon with indifference by the British, and Prime Minister Palmerston even went so far as to say that it was an evil-smelling ditch of stagnant water. However, the sharp empire-builder, Disraeli, subsequently saw an opportunity to gain a controlling share of the canal's stocks and without waiting to gain Parliament's consent purchased the 176,000 shares for a mere 400,000 pounds.

And, in quick succession, England sent forth its mighty armies to subjugate the Zulu tribes, invade the Sudan, occupy Egypt, conquer Bechuanaland, set up Rhodesia to mold her empire more strongly in northern and central Africa.

Comes to East Asia

In the Far East, England began by purchasing Singapore in 1819, incorporated Malacca six years later and began an invasion of the Malay Peninsula. From 1824 she had begun to spread her influence into Lower Burma and by 1852 had annexed this new territory, and by 1858 Upper Burma was also added. In 1893 England divided parts of Siam with France, and in 1905 both countries made a division of their respective spheres of influence in this region.

Since 1838 New Zealand had come under the rule of England, and during the remainder of this century, British armed might made inroads into the territories of Indian rulers to expand British India more and more. China, too, was not ignored although she was halfway around the world from England, and following the disgraceful Opium War of 1840-1842, Hongkong was ceded to Britain. From 1857 to 1860 England joined with France to undertake provocative military actions against China, and it is to be recalled that it was in 1863 and 1864 that British warships bombarded Kagoshima and Shimonoseki.

In western Asia, British imperialism was manifested in the seizure of Aden in 1839 and successive expeditions against Afghanistan (in 1838-1839, 1867-1868 and 1878-1881) until finally it became a British dependency. The Crimean War of 1853-1856 and the war against Persia in 1856-1857 suggest the British policy against Russia, which was seeking an outlet to the sea to the south, against Turkey and other states of this region. Cyprus became England's possession in 1879 when she maneuvered its cession from Turkey.

20th Century Aggrandizement

Moving into the twentieth century, England entered into the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902 in a move to safeguard her interests in East Asia, made Tibet a protectorate in 1904, and taking advantage of Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War concluded the Anglo-Russian Treaty whereby British suzerainty over Tibet and Afghanistan was recognized and spheres of influence over Persia were definitely divided.

From this summary it can be seen that Britain's empire policies were centered during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries mainly around the Indian Ocean and that every time she undertook military operations, with but 12 exceptions, it concerned directly or indirectly this area.

The first World War was brought about, more or less, by the clash of the British "Three C" policy and the German "Three B" ambitions, and following her victory England went on to bring Iran, Palestine, Arabia and other sections of western Asia under her power on the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. England also took over a considerable portion of the former German possessions in Africa and the south Pacific to further strengthen the construction of her Indian Ocean empire.

Centers Around India Ocean

The British Empire is so fundamentally bound to the Indian Ocean that any changes regarding the latter vitally affects the former. Geographically the British Empire is composed of many strategic bases guarding important trade routes and sea lanes and controlling vast regions all over the world rather than having possessions restricted in one fixed region.

To hold these widely-spread possessions, England has everywhere carried out the policy of the balance of power and the traditional method of playing one country against another. This latter is exemplified in her attempt to neutralize the great powers of Europe by "Balkanizing" that continent.

In the regions around the Indian Ocean, England has sought rather to obtain a monopoly on the leading position here, and as regards India, Western Asia and South Africa she has carried out the policy of "Divide and Rule." To retain her supremacy in Europe and Asia, Britain has consistently sought to hinder all efforts of the various sections to gain unity, independence and security, and this meddling is one of the fundamental causes for the outbreak of conflicts throughout the world.

Freedom of the Seas

As it is through the sea lanes that the scattered British bases, from which the Empire is extended, maintain a geographical tie, it is the primary premise for the existence of the Empire that England always maintain the control of the seas and the security of her sea routes. British policies have always kept this fact in mind, and it must be noted that the British demands in pursuance of such policies have always been cloaked by the purported altruistic declarations of the rights of free men and for the sake of humanity.

This practice is exemplified by the case that when a certain sea route is not within the control of England, she is the first to make a demand for its free use in the name that it was the right of free men to make such unlimited use. When Spain, Portugal and Holland held the control of the seas in the past, England ever raised the cry of "The freedom of the seas," and when she saw that a vital canal was being closed to her use, she shouted that its free use was for the happiness and benefit of mankind and should not be restricted to only a few.

However, when England subsequently gained all these routes within her own power, she unfailingly linked up their security and the maintenance of the status quo with the claims that she held them in the name of humanity and justice and kept a strict monopoly on those rights. Behind her demands for the respecting of the Versailles Treaty and the Washington Treaty with their respective terms regarding free international trade, the maintenance of the status quo, guarantees of mutual security, equal opportunity and the open-door in China, was the sole objective of promoting her own national interests.

At first the sea lanes were the life-line of the British Empire, but following the first World War air routes and pipe-lines were included, and efforts to protect them became more and more difficult with the increasing number of rising states demanding greater national security.

Britain's proud tradition of sea power, since the days of her sea-rovers and privateers, made possible the protection of her Empire's lifelines, and ever she maintained her naval strength equal to the possible combination of the next two greatest sea powers. And, important, too, in holding the Empire together was England's predominant economic position in the world.

Becomes Industrial Nation

England turned to reap the harvest of her knowledge by draining the inexhaustible resources of the undeveloped and backward countries which knew nothing of industrial advancement, and then with her manufactured goods she went back to these regions and made them her market.

On the basis of this economic development, England produced a new form of government based on the parliamentary system and democratic principles. "Democracy" then became the slogan of Britain's policies, and subsequently with the rise of the United States as a world power, , she conspired to create Anglo-Saxonism as the predominant race in the world.

From this political background the establishment of dominions, a characteristic of the second British Empire, was born. Formerly, it had been the policy of England to suppress and exploit her colonies, but perhaps she learned a lesson from the American Revolution, and she gave more consideration for the political demands of her colonies with the result that Canada in 1867, Australia in 1903, New Zealand in 1907, South Africa and Ireland in 1923 were granted dominion status. Other British possessions, beginning with Newfoundland in 1855, were not made dominions but were granted self-government.

Yet, it must be noted that this granting of greater political rights were made only to those colonies where the English or other European race was in preponderance, and discriminatory policies were practiced against those with the population mainly of the colored races. India and the Crown colonies are typical of this attitude, as well as the protectorates, spheres of influence, condominiums and mandates.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

BRUTALITY OF DUTCHMEN

People of Netherlands Indies Were Maltreated

To the Editor:

About 22 years ago, when I was on the point of leaving Europe for the then Netherlands Indies, I was introduced by a friend of mine to a gentleman who had lived in that country for about 12 years. This man's name was Han Erkelens, and the following will make clear why I should like this name to be remembered. According to him, the best policy would have been to hang all the Indonesians, and he regretted that the Dutch government had not adopted this idea. When I asked him why he wanted such drastic measures adopted toward a people who had, as far as I could see, never done him any harm, he explained that when a man rents a house, the first thing he does ought to be to destroy all the vermin living in it.

This "gentleman" considered the Indonesians vermin, and nothing else. I do not mean to say that all the Dutch, not even the main part of them, were of the same opinion. But I heard many things which made quite clear to me that the appreciation of the "ruling race" in general for the native population did not in principle differ from that of Erkelens.

For instance, when I asked an officer of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, how many people were living in a certain part of Java, he replied that it was very difficult to make an estimate, due to the many thousands "of other cattle" (kerbo) in the fields. "Kerbo", the Malay word for "buffalo", is frequently used by the Dutch when talking about the Indonesians, and has a very insulting meaning. This officer said that the Indonesians ought to be considered "cattle", and nothing else.

As long as bad treatment consists only of words, it may be bad. But other things were happening, which were worse. A police officer in Djokja beat and kicked a Javanese coolie till the man fainted, blood running from his nose and ears. He accused the fellow of having stolen a trunk belonging to a lady who had just come out of the station; and after the poor Javanese was carried away, the trunk was found in the lady's carriage.

It happened at Pakies Sugar Factory, Central-Java, that a Dutch engineer kicked a native worker, who had been on the job for 36 consecutive hours, in such a way that the fellow remained dead on the spot. The autopsy showed that the kicking had hurt the man's spleen. The court of justice, however, concluded that the man did not die due to this kicking because he fell down from the staircase after having been kicked, and that he died from the consequences of the fall.

There is another class of people in Indonesia, which also did not belong to the happiest on the earth. I refer to the so-called half-castes or Eurasians. The ordinary names for Eurasians were "blauwe" (blue one) and "klipsteen" (flint stone). According to law, the Eurasians had the same political status in the colony as the people of pure Dutch descent in theory but not in practise. The bigger business houses, as Hoppenstedt, Internatio, Jacobson & van den Berg, etc., never allowed a Eurasian to become a so-called "staff employee". Some of these firms took the same standpoint toward people married to a Eurasian lady.

During the past ten years, things have improved a little, mainly due to the activities of the Indo-Europeesch Verbond (Eurasian League). But even this League has not been able to free the Eurasian from the insulting attitude taken by the Dutch masters of the country. The Eurasian was a child of the same soil as the Indonesian, but he was not allowed to own even one foot of land in the country of his birth. And, moreover, in the native villages, and in the native quarters of the big cities thousands of Eurasian children are found, forsaken by their fathers, uneducated, living the life of petty thieves, and sometimes even becoming criminals.

It should not be forgotten that according to a government investigation in 1932, 97.2 per cent of the adult native population in Indonesia could neither read nor write. Such was the condition after more than 300 years of Dutch rule. Some schools were opened by Indonesian associations. Almost all of them were, however, closed by the government, on the ground that the teachers were not qualified. And the people did not learn reading and writing. An ignorant nation can be more easily exploited and guided and squeezed than an educated one.

On the statute books, laws of the Dutch masters did not in themselves appear very bad. When one reads the different laws, promulgated by the Netherlands Indies Government from the begining of the present century, one will undoubtedly get the impression that much was done in the interest of the Indonesian population. The trouble in Indonesia, however, was that although most of the laws were good, the interpretation and application of them left much to be desired. I never heard of a white man being convicted because he had called an Indonesian "asoe" (dog) or "babi" (swine). But I remember a case when a native went to jail for 8 days because he had so much forgotten his proper place as to call a Dutch lady who did not want to pay the full amount of the taxi fare, "njonja melarat" (lady in financial need).

But, as I already pointed out, the worst things was the attitude, not of the Dutch government, but of Dutch nationals. I once heard a lady laugh when she saw me respectfully saluting His Highness Prince Pakoe Alam (one of the four Javanese semi-independent rulers in Central-Java) in Djokja. Being asked why she laughed, she answered that even the Soesoehoenan (the also semi-independent Emperor of Solo) was nothing more than a boy-servant, and that she did not respect the Soesoehoenan more than she did her djongos (house-boy). If such was the appreciation of the native princes and rulers, and of the great nobles of Indonesian blood, one can easily understand in what esteem the native population as a whole was being held.

The laws prohibited beating natives, and many Dutchmen were sentenced to pay a 25 guilders fine for violating these laws. If an Indonesian could prove in court that he had been beaten, the guilty one would be punished. But the Indonesian needed courage to accuse a white man of beating him. The judge was not always free from racial prejudice. And even if that judge was an honest man (and it must be said that most of the judges are honest), the Indonesian needs courage to bring the accusation against the man who has beaten him because that fellow can hurt him again. I remember the owner of a bus enterprise in Semarang (as he died about 15 years ago I do not want to give his name), who treated his natives very badly, beating and kicking them about the workshop. He used to threaten them that when they told the police, he would kill them, or, anyhow, beat them in such a way that they would never be able to speak one more word afterwards. As the Indonesians are not well acquainted with the laws, they kept quiet, and maltreatment continued. Once even an assistant-resident helped a Dutchman to escape punishment after having killed a native. He cut his arm with a cigaret tin opener, so that the Dutchman could show the judges that he had killed his adversary after the latter had attacked and wounded him.

Such was the "fatherly" attitude of the Dutch toward the people whose education and guidance is called in their books "the white man's burden".

Rev. W. JOSIAS VAN DIENST
September 15, 1942

Japan's War Victory Assured by History

To the Editor:

It is said that history follows the inevitable and that nothing is accidental in it. Then can it be a mere coincidence that the attempted Mongol invasion of the Japanese mainland took place in the fourth year of the Koan era or the 1941st year since the founding of the Japanese Empire according to the Japanese calendar and that the current war against America broke out in 1941 of the Christian era?

At the time of the Mongol invasion, Hojo (literally northern line) was in power. He successfully repulsed the invaders who came from the north. In the present war, Premier Tojo (literally eastern line) is at the head of the Cabinet and is leading the nation in a titanic struggle against the enemy who comes from the east. As Hojo severely defeated the Mongols 660 years ago, so will Japan under the leadership of Premier Tojo crush the eastern enemy. What is more, just as Providence came to the aid of Hojo by creating a storm that destroyed the aggressors, so is Heaven guiding Japan ever on to a final victory.

Although I am aware that the readers are all familiar with the following fact, may I add that the figure eight with the Japanese is an auspicious symbol used in such words as Hakko Ichiu and Yaoyorozu-no-kami. The figure, which is in the form of an outspread fan, signifies eternal progress and prosperity. The War of Greater East Asia was declared on December 8.

These coincidences presage a final victory for the Japanese who are fighting for the righteous cause.

MICHI AMANAKA
September 20, 1942